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ESTABLISHED 1845

THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL (PUBLISHED EVERY MAIL DAY.) Contains the Week's News of Hongkong and the Far East. Prices (including Postage) to any part of the world $12, per annum.

No. 17,082. 英壹千九百壹十八年二月十五號 HONGKONG FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1918. 中華民國七年歲次戊午 PRICE $3.00 Per Month

THORNE'S

OLD VAT No. 4.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & Co. Ld

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
Tel. 616

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN Non ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF,

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,

and

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1914, £23,970,367.

I—Authorised Capital £6,000,000, Subscribed Capital £4,500,000 Paid-up Capital	£2,437,500
II—Fire Funds	3,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds	17,567,590
Sinking Fund Account	128,230
	£23,970,367
Revenue Fire Branch	£2,381,456
" Life and Annuity Branches	2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department	337,239
Other Receipts	478,940
	£5,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY. LIMITED

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAY

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m....Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS

8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour

7.30 a.m. SUNDAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m....Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon....Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS' Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office—

Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore order accompanying Bank Note.

[illegible] D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
[illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.

KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

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JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

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Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings:—To Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.) and 2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.).
From Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).

Further information may be obtained at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

[11

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

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SILENT GREY HARLEY DAVIDSON MOTOR CYCLES

TELEPHONE 482
COME AND INSPECT
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½" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.	5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.	3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

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Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

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AND

"EXTRA SPECIAL"

SCOTCH WHISKY.

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(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

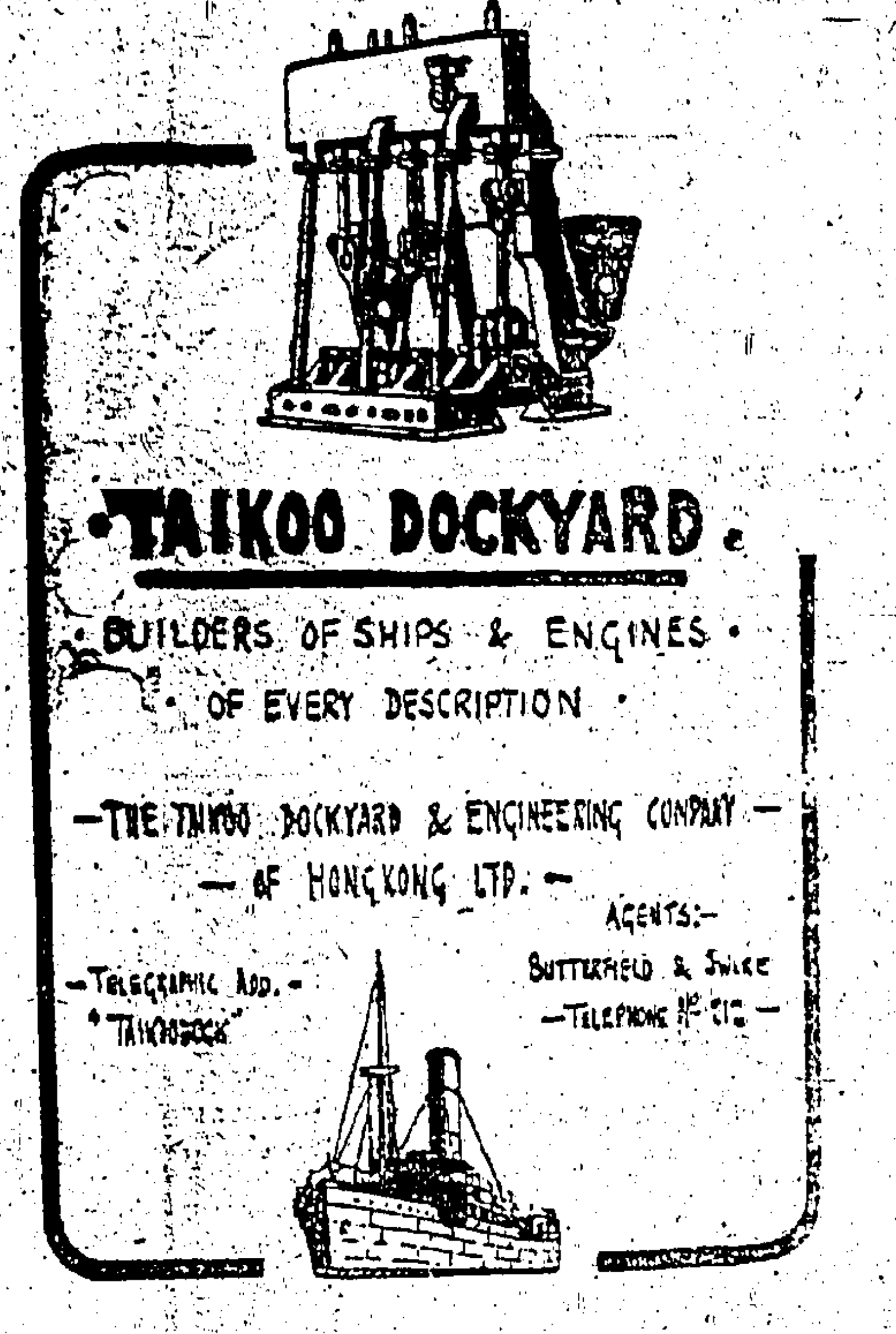
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.

Town Office, 48, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 489.
Slipyard: Sham-Sui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.
Estimates furnished on application.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1918.

BUSINESS NOTICES



GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

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In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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J. H. TAGGART
MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL.

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies rooms, Roof Garden.

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P. O. PFUSTER,
Manager.

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THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE RE-OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

THE ONLY PRINCIPLES OF AN HONOURABLE PEACE.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

The opening of Parliament to-day was shorn of much of its usual splendour.

The Peers, by command, discarded their robes of scarlet and ermine, while members holding Army Commissions were dressed in khaki.

H.R.H. The Prince of Wales sat on the right of the Throne.

Prior to the arrival of the Royal Procession, the Marquis of Lincolnshire, the Great Chamberlain, welcomed, on behalf of the King, four hundred wounded Overseas soldiers, of whom a large number were accommodated in the Royal Gallery. He expressed His Majesty's warm and grateful appreciation of the gallantry and devotion they and their comrades had displayed in the field, saying: "After the conclusion of a victorious peace, the King and Queen wish you all a safe and happy return to those Great Dominions of which their Majesties are so proud, and you love so well."

The King and Queen, who were cheered as they passed through the streets, were escorted by British and Indian officers of the Indian Army, and mounted officers of the Canadian, Australian, New Zealand, South African, Newfoundland and West Indian forces.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

The following is the King's Speech on the re-opening of Parliament:—

"The necessities of war render it imperative for me, after a brief interval, to summon you again to your deliberations. The aims for which I and my Allies are continuing the war were recently set forth by my Government in a statement which received the emphatic approval of my peoples throughout the Empire, and provided a fair basis for the settlement of the present struggle and the re-establishment of national rights and international peace in the future. The German Government, however, has ignored our just demands that it should make restitution for the wrongs committed and furnish guarantees against their unprovoked repetition. Its spokesmen refute any obligations for themselves, while denying their rightful liberties to others. Until recognition is offered of the only principles on which an honourable peace can be concluded, it is our duty to prosecute the war with all the vigour we possess.

"I have full confidence that my forces in the field, who are in close co-operation with those of my faithful Allies, will continue to display the same heroic courage, and my people at home, the same unselfish devotion that has already frustrated so many of the enemy's designs and will ensure the ultimate triumph of our righteous cause.

"I have summoned the representatives of my Dominions and of my Indian Empire to a further session of the Imperial War Cabinet in order to again receive their advice on questions of moment affecting the common interests of the Empire.

"The struggle in which we are engaged has reached a critical stage which demands more than ever our united energies and resources.

"I confidently commend to your patriotism the measures which will be submitted to you and pray that Almighty God may bestow His blessing on your labours."

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY THE PREMIER.

PASSAGE-AT-ARMS WITH MR. ASQUITH.

In moving the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, Brigadier-General Lowther (Appelby Division) expressed the Army's deep appreciation of the King's frequent visits to the Front and his concern for everything relating to the welfare of the troops. (Cheers.)

Lieutenant A. Shaw (Kilmarnock) seconded the Address.

Mr. Asquith, after paying the highest tributes to Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and General Sir W. Robertson, declaring that the confidence of the nation and Empire in them was in nowise shaken—(Cheers)—asked the Government to define the recent enlargement of the functions of the Inter-Allied War Council; also whether any change had been made or contemplated in the status, personnel or functions of Sir Douglas Haig or Sir William Robertson, and concluded by emphasising the necessity for complete confidence in the system whereby we are carrying on the war and in perfect harmony between the Government and its servants.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE ENEMY.

Mr. Lloyd George said the Government stood by his considered declaration which he made on behalf of his colleagues at the meeting of Trade Union representatives early in the year. He was profoundly disappointed at Count Hertling's and Count Czernin's replies to his and President Wilson's declaration. It was true there was a difference in tone between Count Hertling and Count Czernin, and he wished he could believe there was a difference in substance. When Count Czernin came to the real substance of the Allies' demands he was adamant; Count Czernin put Mesopotamia and Palestine in exactly the same position as Belgium, and, as regards Italy, he simply stated that certain offers had been made to Italy before the war but were now withdrawn. As far as the Slavonic population of Austria is concerned Count Czernin's was a bald statement that it was none of the Allies' business to inquire. Indeed Count Czernin resolutely refused to discuss any terms which might be regarded as possible peace terms.

As regards Count Hertling, the Premier said it was difficult to believe some of his demands were serious, especially regarding Great Britain surrendering her coaling stations. It was no use crying "Peace," when there was no peace and the Premier confessed that an examination of Count Czernin's and Count Hertling's speeches was profoundly disappointing to those really desiring peace. Germany's action towards Russia proved that her declaration of no annexations was meaningless. No satisfactory answer had been given as regards Belgium and Poland, nor as regards France's legitimate claims to the restoration of her lost provinces. Not a word was said about the men of Italian race and tongue under the Austrian yoke. He most profoundly regretted that he had found nothing in those speeches which could possibly be regarded as proof that the Central Empires were prepared for peace on terms which could be regarded as just and reasonable. The Government had not receded in the least from its statement of war aims which they still regarded as embodying the [illegible]

INTIMATIONS

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Victoria Building, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of February, 1918, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution :—

"That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following :—

(a) That the word "two" be substituted for the word "three" in the definition of the "The Board" in Article 2.

(b) That the word "two" be substituted for the word "three" in Article 72.

(c) That the word "one" be substituted for the word "two" in lines one and two of Article 76 and that the word "other" shall be substituted for the word "others" and the word "his" for the word "their" in line two of Article 76 and the word "member" be substituted for the word "members" in line three of Article 76.

(d) That the word "Director" be substituted for the word "Directors" in Article 77.

(e) That the word "Director" be substituted for the word "Directors" in line four of Article 79.

(f) That the word "signature" be substituted for the word "signatures" in lines one two and four of Article 89 and that the word "one" be substituted for the word "two" and the word "Director" for the word "Directors" in line one of Article 89."

Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated the 9th day of February, 1918.

By Order of the Board,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
General Agents for the Company.
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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1918, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending the 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 11th February to SATURDAY, the 23rd February, 1918, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, Feb. 5, 1918. 106

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER 16th February, 1918, the hours for the transaction of business by the Hongkong Savings Bank will be 10 A.M. to 12 NOON every week-day except Saturdays.

The Savings Bank will not be open for business on SATURDAYS on and after 16th February, 1918.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, Feb. 7, 1918. 113

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. P. G. LEUNG alias LEUNG LIM CHO alias LEUNG NGOK is no longer in our employment since the 11th instant. Henceforth, all moneys in payment of debts due to us by any of our respectable customers should be handed to the Undersigned and NOT to the said P. G. LEUNG alias LEUNG LIM CHO alias LEUNG NGOK who has no authority to receive same. The receipts for payments should bear our proper Cash Receipt Chop, otherwise they shall not be treated as valid. This is specially notified so as to prevent any dispute in future.

Dated the 11th day of February, 1918.

WING SUN & CO.,
54 Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, Feb. 14, 1918. 133

NATIONAL LOAN OF THIRD YEAR OF REPUBLIC (1914).

SUBSCRIBERS to the above Loan are hereby notified that the FIRST ANNUAL DRAWING OF BONDS, which should have taken place on 15th December last, will be held at Peking on 20th February.

A list of drawn bonds, with date and place of payment will be notified in due course in the newspapers.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs.
Inspectorate General of Customs,
Peking, 2nd February, 1918. 132

ALFRED HYNDMAN

43 Wyndham Street
Has for sale

CARBON PAPER at $1.00 per dozen sheets
RIBBONS at $1.80 each.

UNDERTAKES to clean and repair Typewriters at $12.00 per machine annum.

For particulars apply to the above address.

Hongkong, Nov. 7, 1917. [illegible]

INTIMATIONS

SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONGKONG.

"St. George's Day" 23rd April, 1918

DRAWING OF WAR BONDS

IN AID OF WAR CHARITIES.

$500,000

(HONGKONG CURRENCY)

or more or less according to subscriptions.

PROSPECTUS

Tickets $5 each.

PRIZES to be paid in Bonds of the Hongkong Government 6% War Loan of 1916 (which may be redeemed at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at par) and, in order to ensure that the scheme is productive of "new" money for war purposes, an equivalent amount of the prizes will be reinvested by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in new British War Loan Stock.

Of the net amount subscribed, 75 **per cent. will be distributed in prizes,** and the remaining 25 **per cent. will be given to War Charities.**

The amount to be distributed in prizes will be divided as follows :—

First Prize, ...	50 per cent.
Second „	15 „ „
Third „	10 „ „
100 smaller prizes ranging in amount from H.K. $1,000 to H.K. $50	25 „ „

Winning Tickets must be presented at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong, during business hours.

Should any winning ticket not be presented before noon on the 23rd October, 1918, the ticket will be cancelled, and the value will be distributed amongst War Charities by the Committee of St. George's Society of Hongkong through the medium of the Hongkong War Charities Fund Committee.

The Drawing will be in public in Hongkong, and the date and hour at which it will take place will be notified in due course by advertisement.

The sale of tickets will close in Hongkong on Friday, the 12th April, 1918.

Any disputes arising will be decided by the Committee of St. George's Society of Hongkong whose decision shall be final.

The names of the members of the Committee are :—

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK (*President*).
N. J. STABB, Esq., (*Vice-President*).
His Honour Mr. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ.
G. S. ARCHBUTT, Esq.
H. W. BIRD, Esq.
C. MONTAGUE EDE, Esq.
W. J. ELDRIDGE, Esq.
H. R. B. HANCOCK, Esq.
L. N. LEEFE, Esq.
Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.
J. H. RAMSAY, Esq., (*Hon. Treasurer*).
JOHN BENTLEY, Esq., (*Hon. Secretary*).

Tickets and Books of Tickets can be had on application at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation on and after the 8th February, 1918.

H. C. SANDFORD, (*Hon. Treasurer*),
CHAS. BESWICK, (*Hon. Secretary*),
St. George's "War Bond" Drawing.
Hongkong, Feb. 2, 1918. 99

COMIC REGAL RECORDS

(BILLY WILLIAMS)

6000 { When Father Papered the Parlour / Don't go out with Him to-night.
6004 { I've Found Kelly / You're the One.
6007 { I keep on Toddling Along / Cohen.
6010 { Why can't We have the Sea in London / Take me back to U.S.A.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

TEL. 1322.

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Packed in Tins of 25 and 50 and in Boxes of 10 Cigarettes.

Stocked by all Tobacconists.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

BROWNE O' THE BELT.

THE STORY OF GENERAL SAM BROWNE.

That is the posthumous title to fame of General Sir Samuel Browne, V.C., K.C.B., though the initials following his name afford—and it is needed—that he had other claims not only to his countrymen's remembrance, but also to their gratitude. But man's memory is not elastic, its capacity is strictly limited, hence his forgetfulness of great public servants, the consignment to oblivion of most of their actions, and the focussing of his attention upon one deed, and that not always the most important. We remember Nelson in his death, Wellington at Waterloo, and Sam Browne, who raised a regiment and created a tradition, is to us simply the designer of a sword-belt. But where that great tumble of mountains lifts sheets of snow high above the ocean of clouds to form the North-West Frontier of India, there they use the belt, but put the man who fashioned it in a niche in their Valhalla alongside the Goughs, the Lawrences, Harry Lumsden, Charlie Nicholson, and the rest of that great company of Englishman who have built up the tradition of the British raj. Browne was born in 1824 in the land where he was

DESTINED TO ACHIEVE FAME,

and followed the usual routine of Indian officers' children. He came to England for his education, but remained a comparatively short time, for a century ago they believed a youth of 16 quite capable of shouldering an amount of responsibility quite foreign to modern ideas, for then middle-aged folk had been born under a Premier whose age was but 24, and would live to read the "Times" edited by a youth of 22. Hence a lad of 16 was deemed to have passed his years of indiscretion, and to have arrived at those of sanity. Consequently it was in no way unusual for so young a boy to be posted to a regiment, and Browne's first experience of command was gained in the 46th Bengal Infantry. India at this time was not an appanage of the British Crown, its political administration being in the hands of the Old John Company. Therefore the trading community naturally saw that these English youths did not grow stale for want of hospitality. Jungle sport was always to be had, elephant, hog, and buffalo providing that spice of danger to steel the nerves and toughen the fibre of these English lads.

THE EFFECT OF THIS TRAINING

upon Browne was first put to the proof in the Second Sikh War, [illegible] Sebraon, and he immediately came to the notice of his commanding officers, with the result that when Lord Dalhousie determined to raise some irregular troops for service in what are now the North-West Provinces, his appreciation of Browne's abilities was shown by his promotion to the command of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry. He then settled down to his work in the Peshawar Valley, snipers preventing his life from becoming too monotonous. With a quite disconcerting frequency his morning rides were punctuated, but, of course, not stopped by the flying bullet, for looting and brigandage being the recognised professions of the neighbouring tribes, it was but natural that they should do their best to end the career of the man who looked upon their professions as occupations to be either mended or ended.

However, no men could stand

THE GRIND OF GARRISON DUTIES

which was tempered only by the possibility of its early and untimely termination. Strung along the Frontier were five cavalry stations and occasional meetings were arranged between the officers and men of contiguous troops for the mutual enjoyment of sport and contest—horse-racing, shooting, and hog-hunting always forming items in the programmes. But these meets had other effects than a mere exchange of neighbourly amenities, for when the great testing-time of the mutiny arrived the true value of these meets became evident. Browne's regiment had been tentatively tried in a couple of Frontier raids, but the pitch to which he had brought his men was shown when he was ordered to join Sir Colin Campbell for the capture of Lucknow and they did the 900 miles in 42 days.

Room is lacking to give all the details of the Mutiny fighting, for even after the fall of Lucknow there remained much clearing-up to be done, and in taking his share in one of these local skirmishes Browne lost his arm and got a "slice" in the knee which almost necessitated a second amputation. He was, however, marked out for further promotion, and in 1864 was transferred to the Guides, and bade farewell to the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, which he had raised and commanded for fifteen years. And it was during these fifteen years that he designed and caused the regimental saddler to fashion the sword-belt upon which his posthumous fame rests. He was five years with the Guides, then went to the Central Indian Horse, thence to the Peshawar Brigade, and on his promotion to major-general, went on the unemployed list and came to England.

However, he was back in

HIS BELOVED INDIA

to take part in the tour King Edward made when Prince of Wales, and went presently to Simla and discomfort as a member of the Viceroy's Council. But the Afghan War of 1874 called him to the command of the Khyber Division of the army of invasion, and upon the termination of the war he resigned his command to live the ordinary life of a retired Indian official in the Isle of Wight, where he died in 1901.

He had had his crowded hours of glorious life, had made his name famous in two hemispheres. In England he was merely the maker of a sword-belt; 'twas in India he had raised a regiment, established its traditions, and himself attained almost to deification. There in India he was "Sam Browne Bahadur," whilst here he was but "Browne o' the Belt."—"Globe."

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND

"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.

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FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO
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Pure full-cream milk, enriched with choice malted barley & wheat, in powder form. Keeps indefinitely.

THE FOOD DRINK FOR ALL AGES.

A refreshing and sustaining beverage instantly ready by the addition of hot or cold water only. No cooking. Nourishing and convenient.

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In 3 Sizes, 1/6, 2/6, and 11/- (in England).

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No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	[illegible]	49' 8"	11'	[illegible]	
Patent Slip No. 1, Kowloon	240'	60'	14'	[illegible]	
Patent Slip No. 2, Kowloon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
TAIKOK-TSUI					
Cosmopolitan Dock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
ABERDEEN					
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Hongkong, Feb. 13, 1918. 129

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Hongkong, Feb. 5, 1918. 110

INTIMATIONS

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Hongkong, Feb. 8, 1918. 119

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Hongkong, August 22, 1917.

GENERAL MAUDE.

A REMINISCENCE.

The Bishop of Nagpur writes in the "Statesman":—

The death of the great Army Commander in Mesopotamia, Sir Stanley Maude, has come as a heavy shock to those who at all realise what he meant to our army out there.

For General Maude was one of the "discoveries" of this great war. The War Office doubtless knew that he was a fine soldier, but even there his real greatness cannot have been fully realised. It needed a big thing like this present war to bring it fully to light.

War is a great "discoverer." Like the Day of Judgment it brings to light the hidden things of darkness in men and nations, and it brings them out impartially and remorselessly. Is there any weakness in the individual or the nation, and out it is sure to come in war. Everything is then tested and strained to the utmost. Some men break hopelessly in the process, and some nations like Russia go to pieces.

Some men, however, are discovered by war and amongst the comparatively few whose names will be household names for many a long day in our Empire is the late Sir Stanley Maude. For to him was given the glory of taking away the reproach which had inevitably attached itself to British arms in Mesopotamia and of turning what to some looked like defeat into brilliant victory.

No one who had been with the sick and weary troops in Mesopotamia in the summer of 1916, and had seen them again in 1917, could ever think of minimising the quite extraordinary change which had passed over them within six months; and this change we owe to one great man, the late Army Commander. Others will write in due course and with special knowledge of his military genius and of the many fights our army fought and won under his leadership. My aim is, but to recall some of the memories which the days I spent with him last summer in Baghdad have left behind, memories which will never fade. I do so because few, at any rate in India, know anything of him, save that he was a great and successful General.

My first meeting with General Maude was in August, 1916, when things were very much at a standstill as far as active military operations were concerned. The weather was still very hot and trying and the sickness amongst our troops appalling. General Maude had been spending the greater part of this hot weather in his tent and dug-out, commanding the Division, which lay in front of the Turkish position at Sanayat, eighteen miles below Kut. He had just been appointed Army Commander in Mesopotamia, and had come down to Basra to take over command of the army from General Sir Percy Lake.

On my first Sunday in Mesopotamia, I had the privilege of ministering to these two Generals as they knelt side by side at our early Eucharist. A short conversation after the service, and I left the following day for work amongst the troops round about Kut. Shortly before returning to India in October, I had the pleasure of again meeting him by invitation at luncheon and talking to him for some time afterwards about the work of the Chaplains. Little did I dream as I said good-bye and wished him all success in his difficult task of the great things which under his leadership our army would accomplish within the next few months.

Our next meeting was in Baghdad, just six months later. Sitting in his study working away at his despatch, I found him one afternoon early in May. We talked of what had happened since our last meeting and the burden of all he said was that with men who had fought like the men of his army anything was possible.

Then for five weeks living under his roof and meeting him every day, save during those intervals which I spent with the troops at Samarra, Bakuba and Sindiyeh, my acquaintance quietly grew into what I hoped would be a life-long friendship. The house we lived in on the banks of the Tigris was the same house in which the great German strategist, von der Goltz, had lived for a time and in which he had died.

Life was decidedly on the strenuous side at Army Headquarters, but in the Army Commander's House there was no rush: no fuss, the atmosphere was absolutely quiet and still. The day began early and ended early. Breakfast was at 7, luncheon at 1, and dinner at 7.30. The Army Commander rose very early and retired before 10. He never seemed in a hurry, but was always working at full steady pressure. There were his many and daily interviews with those responsible for various departments of the Army, his conferences with his Generals and staff, his afternoon rides, his visits to the various Divisions; but though always hard at work, there was never the least sign of rush. It was always quiet strength—very quiet and very strong.

SELF-DISCIPLINE.

And this leads me to say a few words about some of the marked features of his character as I saw it during those days. No one could have lived with Sir Stanley Maude without seeing that self-discipline was stamped into his very soul. The great General was practically a total abstainer and never smoked. Endowed with splendid health and strength, he certainly never allowed self-indulgence of any kind to weaken his remarkable powers. To me he always seemed the same, never overburdened by his big responsibilities or anxieties, calm and confident about the issues of the war. If he was disappointed as he well might have been at the failure of the Russians to co-operate with him when the Turks were retreating from Baghdad, he took his disappointment with extraordinary composure. His was essentially a quiet and immensely strong nature. And the main root of this great strength lay, one cannot doubt it, in the region of his higher beliefs about God and duty. For never did a Sunday dawn but the Army Commander was to be seen kneeling in silent worship at the Eucharist. It was from this divine spring his soul drank of those streams which kept it so strong, so pure, so fresh and so inspiring.

A writer in one of our Anglo-Indian papers has spoken of his reserve, and doubtless to the world generally he passed as a reserved man. But to those who were about him constantly, this certainly was not the case. On many an evening as we sat at dinner, he would tell us of his days in Canada as Military Secretary to the late Lord Minto, or of bits of African campaigning, or of early days in Egypt. He had commanded a Brigade of our "contemptible army," and fought at Mons and had been in the retreat on Paris, when he was wounded.

He had afterwards commanded the "Iron Legion" in Gallipoli, and but few know that he was almost the last person to leave it. It was a dark and stormy night, and the evacuation was almost completed, when owing to some mistake the launch which was to have taken him off with his staff was not at the place of rendezvous. For nearly three miles he and the staff had to walk or scramble in the dark along the beach and cliffs to the nearest landing stage. Little did the Turk realise how easily the future conqueror of Baghdad might have fallen into his hands that night.

No one could have read the letters which I have received from various persons in Mesopotamia since his death without realising that about and beyond the profound admiration which men had for General Maude's military genius there was the real personal affection which all who knew him had for him as a man. Strict and even severe in his self-discipline and in what he expected of others he was most kind and thoughtful for his soldiers. Over and over again he would break into his afternoon rides to visit a hospital and see how the men were getting on. If he loved fighting, and there was no one who loved a hard fight better than General Maude, there was not a trace of anything savage or brutal or cruel about his nature. His was indeed the soul of a true Knight—noble, courteous, chivalrous. Sans peur et san reproche!

And in the very zenith of his powers when a still greater future seemed clearly in store for him—and when but few of the honours which would have been his came to him, it was the good pleasure of his God to call him to Himself. Doubtless he had finished his special task—a very big and heavy one in this great world struggle—and other hands able and strong were ready to guard and increase all he had won for us.

And now all that is mortal of our great soldier, the Conqueror of Baghdad, rests in the self-same soil as hundreds of our gallant soldiers who under his leadership have added imperishable glory to our Army and Empire. And in the years to come the children of our Empire will be told of the great soldier who, like a second Wolfe, passed away in the hour of his triumph at Baghdad.

I have been reading again the "Character of the Happy Warrior" as I have penned these few words. How truly many of its lines describe for us literally this great Army Commander.

> "Who comprehends his trust, and to the same
> "Keeps faithful with a singleness of aim;
> "But who, if he be called upon to face
> Some awful moment to which heaven has joined
> Great issues, good or bad for human kind,
> Is happy as a lover."

For General Maude was assuredly one of the poet Wordsworth's "Happy Warriors."

> "Whom every man in arms would wish to be."

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LOOKING OUT FOR THE SUBMARINES.

THE COAST WATCHER.

I was climbing over the rocks in a lonely little bay when I met him—a small, old man, tanned and wrinkled by the weather, with a brassard bearing the letters "C.W." round one arm and a worn swordstick, of all strange weapons, in his hand. The field-glasses round his shoulder, his armlet, and his swordstick all attracted me, so that I stopped to pass the time of day with him.

"You coast watchers must have a rather dull time of it round here?" I suggested.

He produced a blackened clay from his pocket and lit it with all the leisure of a man who has lived far from towns. "I'm sixty-two years old," he told me at length, "but I do my beat of ten miles up and down hill day and night. Besides that, I've spent dozens of nights watching from the caves or lying on the cliff edge, keeping a look-out on the shore below. No, it's not nearly so dull as you might think."

"But what's the point of spending nights in caves at your time of life?" I asked in astonishment. "There's nothing to watch for on this west coast."

He laughed to himself and made as though to continue his beat. Then he halted again. "Only thirty-two submarine bases," he remarked. "That's all we've found round these twenty miles of coast. Why, only a month ago we found a lot of petrol tins stored in a hollow under a big rock half-way up this very bit of cliff. I'd rather be back in my old ship, but it's worth while getting rheumatics to stop the Hun from getting his petrol."

He saw my astonishment and became a little more explicit. "Although this is the west coast of England there are plenty of submarines round about, and they want petrol to cruise for a long time. Most people imagine submarine bases only exist in stories about spies, but they don't. Either some German agent ashore hides petrol for the submarines or the submarines themselves dump it on land when they begin a cruise and fetch it when they need it—it's not for me to say which: it's only for me to find it. There's been a U-boat at work round here for weeks now—you can tell when she's about because the minesweepers warn the other shipping—but no one's had the luck to catch her yet, unless she's been sent to the bottom, like so many others, without our knowledge. One thing is certain, and that is that she has petrol hidden somewhere up this bit of coast and that she's made several attempts to get it."

"And how do you prevent it?" I asked. "It must be a hard job to spot them at night."

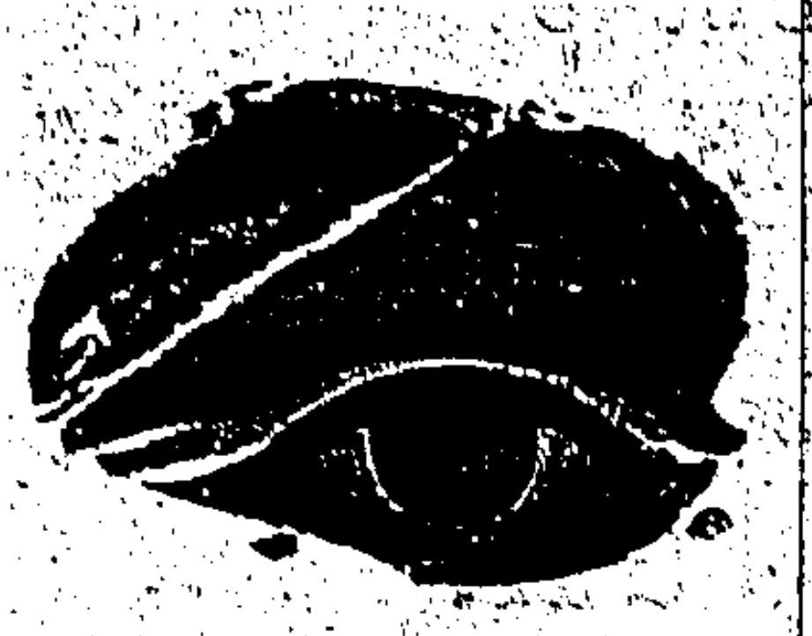
"There's only one way," said the coast watcher, "and that is to keep a look-out all the time. There are plenty of caves down this coast where people never go—you only find the tracks of seals there, and bits of old wreckage, and, sometimes, bones or pieces of clothes. It's one of the loneliest bits of coast in England. And down there I go with a mate of mine, and we keep a look-out all night long. I can tell you that the noises you hear down there under the cliffs fairly make you shiver at times."

"But do you ever see the submarines near the shore? Have they sunk many down this way?"

The old man laughed. "Ah, that's asking questions that can't be answered," he said. "Besides, I must get on now. But don't go away thinking that coast watchers have the time to get bored. They do their little bit like everyone else."

And as he tapped his way over the rocks with his old swordstick I fell to wondering at the strangeness of a war that calls upon men to spend the whole night in the caves that honeycomb the loneliest cliffs in England watching for the breaking of the surface of the water that shall betray the presence of the enemy.—*Daily Mail.*

INTIMATIONS



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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
[illegible]
THERAPION
[illegible]

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To-day's Advertisement

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED).
on
MONDAY,
the 18th February, 1918, at 12 Noon,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,

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Terms:—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Feb. 15, 1918. 135

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW.

1 p.m.—Victoria Regatta.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

TUESDAY, Feb. 19:—
Bank Holiday,
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Teakwood and Blackwood Furniture &c. at Messrs. Hughes & Hough's
9 p.m.—Lecture by Col. John Ward, M.P., at City Hall.

THURSDAY, Feb. 21:—
Noon.—Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s meeting.

SATURDAY, Feb. 23:—
12 noon—Hongkong & Shanghai Bank meeting at City Hall.
9.15 p.m.—Dramatic entertainment at Theatre Royal by Mr. A. P. Stokes and members of the A.D.C.

MONDAY, Feb. 25:—
Hongkong Jockey Club Races.

TUESDAY, Feb. 26:—
Second day of Races.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27:—
Third day of Races.

THE 'CHINA MAIL.'

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is $36 per annum; per quarter and per mensem 'pro rata'.

The 'China Mail' is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is Charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

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Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5 and 8 should be sent us not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

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THE CHINA MAIL, LIMITED.

"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "CHINA MAIL".

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

PRICE 25 cts. (cash) per Copy.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, Feb. 15, 1918.

FOOD IN THE EAST AND WEST.

WHEN the European residents of the Far East read of the food scarcity in the West and the severe limitations on the consumption imposed on every individual, there is a very natural wish on the part of the great majority of people that the plentiful supplies of food of all kinds on which we are able to draw in this part of the world could be made available to a greater extent than at present for the countries of the West. We see that the idea has been mooted in a Tokyo magazine by an old resident of Tokyo that a properly organised League should be formed with this object in view. Already "quite a number of Tokyo ladies have joined a league promising to restrict the number of courses at their lunch parties." That is a commendable idea at any time, having regard to the inordinate length of the menu commonly provided in the Far East, but we are unable to gather from the appeal how the food so saved is to be made available for the augmentation of the supplies in the West. It is necessary to consider, first of all, what is the cause of the food scarcity in the West. Our Tokyo advocate puts first the statement that "forty million men have been transferred from the producing of food to the fighting line." We do not know what authority there is for this alleged "fact." In the United Kingdom the wheat acreage under cultivation in 1916 was 134,099 acres greater than the average for the ten years 1906-1915, and in addition to this there has been a great increase in the acreage of land devoted to the production of other foods. It has been estimated by the Director General of Food Production that the increase in 1917 over the area cultivated in the previous year was 347,000 acres. The tillage programme for 1918 compared with 1916, is to increase the area under corn by 2,600,000 acres, and the area under potatoes and mangolds by 400,000 acres, while arable land is to be increased by 2,000,000 acres. What has been done to increase food production in the United Kingdom has been attempted by every other European country which has suffered from scarcity of food. The explanation of the scarcity is to be found in the lack of shipping freight accommodation rather than in reduced cultivation, for Europe has been largely dependant on the American Continent and on Australia for its *food* supplies. If there has been reduced cultivation on the American continent or in Australia, we may safely conclude that it is due more to restricted export through lack of tonnage than to scarcity of agricultural labour. It is a shipping problem mainly. If European residents in the East reduce their consumption of food it will not necessarily mean an increase in the supplies where it is most needed, but the British Food Administrator's motto: "To Save is to Serve" is nevertheless applicable if the expenditure saved by such voluntary rationing is devoted in some form or other to the War Funds of the Empire.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

GREAT DISASTER AT SWATOW.

LARGE LOSS OF LIFE.

The earthquake felt in the Colony on Wednesday had its centre further up the coast whence the reports yet to hand go to show that it has taken the form of a great disaster.

Unfortunately at Swatow something in the nature of a cataclysm occurred in that city on Wednesday last. Our informant states that practically every house in the native quarter of the town is demolished and the European quarter has also suffered sufficiently badly as to probably render it necessary to rebuild most if not all the houses.

The first shock was felt at about 2 p.m. and this quake seems to have prepared the buildings for their final and complete collapse when the second shock, at about 10.30 p.m. brought the buildings tumbling about the inhabitants' ears. Between the time of the first disturbance and 10.30, minor shocks were continual and it was only due to many of the inhabitants deserting their houses the casualties are not greater. As it is, it is estimated that nearly 1,000 deaths have occurred, and a large number of people are more or less injured.

The Customs house collapsed and two foreign assistats only just had time to rush out of the building when it collapsed entirely. The Dutch Consulate has been rendered uninhabitable and the Dutch Consul and his family have taken to matsheds on the lawn in front of the now half-demolished building. A Chinese theatre which was full of soldiers and others collapsed without warning, on top of the audience, and it is said that not a single soul escaped, including the players. Whole streets of houses collapsed bodily, and the scene in the Chinese quarter is one of absolute devastation.

A large number of people confirm the report that during the first shock streams of boiling water and jets of steam were seen issuing from the earth, and this statement is confirmed by Europeans. Our informant states that he walked through masses of debris which was once the streets of the native quarter and saw the mangled remains of the victims sticking out from the heaps of rubble. He also states that Dr. Braigwin has worked heroically in helping to extricate the dead and wounded from the ruins and that the Japanese Red Cross Society of Swatow is rendering valuable assistance. The bodies are being taken out from the débris as fast as possible and put in coffins and buried, and temporary hospitals have been erected to accommodate the wounded. Many hundreds of people are homeless.

So far, no European deaths have been reported, but this is no doubt due to the fact that most of them left their houses and took refuge on the ships, and this fact also emphasises the seriousness of the earthquake.

Another instance of the severity of the disturbance in the vicinity of Swatow and Amoy is that a certain ship, 30 miles to sea off Amoy, and sailing in 15 fathoms of water felt the shock distinctly. Another ship which was in Swatow at the time, lying alongside the warf, touched bottom.

It is believed that Amoy has suffered just as much, if not more than Swatow but so far we have been unable to obtain any definite news.

THE LAMOCKS LIGHTHOUSE DEMOLISHED.

The Harbour Office informs us that the Lamocks Lighthouse was demolished by the earthquake on the 13th inst. The light, however, is still being shown with much difficulty.

Sunday School will be held in the Peak School at 2.30 p.m. next Sunday, the 17th inst.

The New Year card of the Postal Commissioner and Staff of the Chinese Post Office at Canton bears an illustration of the imposing building in which their work is carried on.

Mrs. A. C. Chaddock, widow of a Liverpool merchant, has bequeathed £10,000 for the establishment of a professorship of Commerce at Liverpool University.

THE MAGISTRACY.

AN INGENIOUS ROGUE.

A PEAK HOUSEBOY.

The story of a Chinese "boy's" ingenuity in attempting to divert suspicions from himself after committing a larceny of $46 from his master, Mr. Alex. Mackenzie of "Dunedin," Barker Road, was related when a Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning.

It was stated that at noon yesterday Mr. Mackenzie was in town and Mrs. Mackenzie was with a working party at the Union Church Hall. At one o'clock in the afternoon when Mr. Mackenzie's eldest son returned from office the "boy" reported that robbers had entered the house, and Mrs. Mackenzie's room, where they forced open a jewel box and scattered the contents about the room. The defendant said that when he and the other servants rushed to the room the robbers jumped out of the window and though pursued for some distance eventually escaped. The matter was reported to the Police station and as the result of Police enquiries the gardener confessed that the story was made up by the defendant, who planned this escapade to cover up his misdeed.

Mr. Mackenzie said that $46 had been stolen. Fifteen dollars of it belonged to his wife, and the remainder was part of the Union Church Guild's Shirt Fund. Defendant, he said, had been in his employ for the last ten years.

Defendant said that on the 10th instant, he was robbed of his clothes and money, and being unsuccessful in raising a loan to buy a suit of clothes for the New Year and also to indulge in a little gambling, he stole the money.

Mr. J. R. Wood sent him to gaol for three months with hard labour.

NO DOG LICENSE.

Six summonses were issued against residents in Caine Road and Robinson Road, for failing to take out licenses for their dogs.

Mr. Leo. d'Almada, appearing for one of the defendants, who was charged with keeping three dogs without license, said it was purely an oversight on the defendant's part. The defendant, he said, took out the requisite licenses as soon as the reminder was given by the Police. A fine of $3 was imposed by the Magistrate.

Another defendant who said he applied for a license before he received the summons, was fined $1, and the remaining defendants were fined $5 each.

ILLICIT OPIUM.

An old Chinese woman was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, with being in unlawful possession of eight taels of prepared opium other than Government opium.

It was stated that seven taels of the opium were found concealed in a double-bottomed can containing eggs, whilst the remainder was stitched in the lining of her jacket.

Defendant, pleading guilty, said her sister requested her to convey the opium from Annam.

Mr. Wood sentenced the defendant to a fine of $800 with the alternative of three months' hard labour.

KEEPING HIM WARM.

An ingenious excuse was offered by a young strapping Chinese beggar when charged before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning, with the theft of an overcoat from an Indian watchman.

Defendant frankly admitted the theft and said he stole the coat because he felt cold.

Mr. Dyer Ball remarked that a little work would keep him warm and sent him to gaol for one month with hard labour.

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE.

Inspector Terrett charged a Chinese shopkeeper, before Mr. A. Dyer Ball this morning, with storing petroleum in excess to the quantity permitted by his license.

It was stated that the defendant's license permitted the storage of only 40 gallons of petroleum in his shop at Eastern Street, but it was found that 71 tins containing 284 gallons were stored by the defendant in a side lane.

Mr. Dyer Ball considered it to be a serious offence in view of the present dry season and imposed on defendant a fine of $50.

GAMBLING OFFENCES.

Two Chinese were brought before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, on the charge of conducting a gambling game associated with the Chinese New Year and known as "klook klook."

It was stated that the defendants were arrested by a Chinese constable as they were conducting the game in Sau Wa Fong, Wanchai.

Defendants admitted the offence and were fined $10 each.

An Indian watchman in the service of the A.S.C. was also charged with a similar offence and pleading guilty, Mr. J. R. Wood fined him $10.

SUMMARY COURT.

ORDER FOR FOREIGN ATTACHMENT.

In the Summary Court this morning, before Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Chief Justice, Mr. E. J. Grist appeared on behalf of Madame M. Guins in a claim for $372.80 for goods sold and delivered, against Mrs. Alma Iles.

Mr. Grist said the case was an undefended action commenced by way of an order for foreign attachment. All the necessary requirements under the section had been complied with, and he asked his Lordship for judgment with costs. He then proposed to seize six shares in the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, owned by the defendant and asked his Lordship for an order for their sale.

His Lordship gave judgment as asked.

NOT IN THE RACE WEEK.

In the Summary Court this morning, before Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Chief Justice, Mr. Crew asked for an early date to be fixed for the hearing of a case down to his name on the list.

His Lordship stated that he could not hear the case before some time in March, unless Mr. Crew cared to have it heard during the race week, "but," said his Lordship, "I don't think you will find me here. I do not think my learned brother has the same sporting proclivities as myself; perhaps he might hear the case."

Mr. Crew: I would prefer a day early in March, my Lord.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

The Profit for the latter half of the year 1917, i.e. from 1st. July to 31st. December, 1917, including the sum of $62,334.98 brought forward from the previous half year amounted to $143,669.69, which the Board recommend apportioning as follows:—

To pay a final dividend of $3.00 per share on 20,000 shares (making $6.- per shares for year 1917)	$ 60,000.00
To write off Furniture and Fixtures	5,423.30
To carry forward to new account	78,246.39
	$143,669.69

CHINA NEW YEAR RACING AT SHANGHAI.

RESULTS OF THE PRINCIPAL RACES.

A three day's race meeting in connection with the China New Year was held at Kiangwan on the 12th, 13th and 14th.

The Derby was won by Yellow Diamond, ridden by Mr. John Johnstone. The Champions was won by Beaconsfield ridden by Mr. R. F. Stawart.

At the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Bangkok, the first annual meeting of the subscribers to the War Loans Association took place on Jan. 22, Mr. G. K. Wright presiding. In opening the proceedings the president said that during the five months the Association had been in existence, the number of subscribers had gradually increased, and a regular monthly income of Ticals 4,500 obtained, that is to say that at present the Association is able to hand over to the British Government, roughly £4,150 per annum. He then explained that the Association was formed with a view to assisting persons resident in Siam, to invest their money in British War Loans.

The total output of the Kailan *Mining Administration's mines* for the week ending 2nd February, amounted to 60,314 tons, and the sales during the period, to 47,093 tons.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant.

APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Captain M. S. Northcote (Retired List) to the command of "D" Company of the Hongkong Defence Corps, with effect from the 1st February, 1918.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Captain Cyril Champkin (late Calcutta Rifles) to be a Captain in the Hongkong Defence Corps, with effect from the 1st June, 1918.

STRENGTH.

Private T. S. Partington was enrolled on 7.2.18 and posted to "A" Company No. 4 Platoon.

Private W. Barker was enrolled on 8.2.18 and posted to "A" Company, No. 4 Platoon.

Private R. Bruce rejoined the Corps on 14.2.18 and is posted to "A" Company, No. 1 Platoon.

Sapper J. V. S. Xavier and Sapper T. Gibbison, Engineer Company, are permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated 7th February, 1918.

LEAVE.

Corpl. A. J. W. Rosser, Engineer Coy., is granted leave for the duration of the War, from 1st March, 1918.

Gnr. A. W. P. Spiers, Arty. Company, is granted 3 months' leave, from 14.2.18.

Gnr. A. H. Compton, Arty. Coy. is granted 4½ months' leave, from 2.2.18.

MUSKETRY NOTES.

Corps Order No. 3, dated 23.11.17, is republished for information:—

Copies of the booklet kindly presented to the Corps by Lieut. H. R. B. Hancock and 2nd Lieut. R. Sutherland, may be obtained on application at Headquarters.

ALLOTMENT OF RIFLE RANGE.

King's Park Range is allotted to the 74th Punjabis from 7 a.m. to 12 noon daily, except Sundays, from 4th to 20th March inclusive.

COMMUNICATION DRILL.

At Headquarters on Tuesday, 19th instant, at 6 p.m. Officers and N.C.Os. of "A" and "B" Companies will attend. Other Officers and N.C.Os. may attend if they so desire. Company Drill will be practised.

LECTURE.

At Headquarters, Friday, 22nd instant, at 6 p.m. Subject, Field Service Regulations.

Orders for Artillery Company by Capt. J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D.

PARADES.

TUESDAY, 19th instant:—
7.30 a.m. Right Half Company. Musketry Instruction.
5.15 p.m. Left Half Company. Musketry Instruction.

WEDNESDAY, 20th instant:—
7.30 a.m. Right Half Company Musketry Instruction.
5.15 p.m. Left Half Company. Musketry Instruction.

FRIDAY, 22nd instant:—
7.30 a.m. Right Half Company. Musketry Instruction.
5.15 p.m. Left Half Company. Musketry Instruction.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell.

15th to 22nd instant:—
E. L. Manning nightly.

Parades as per rosters posted at Headquarters. Engine drivers at 6 p.m.; electricians at 6 15 p.m.

Officers next for duty.

Belchers, 2nd Lieut. Matthewman; Lyeemun, Captain James; Stonecutters, Lieut. Stevenson.

Parade Kit Inspection.

The parade ordered for Saturday, 16th instant, is cancelled.

Instruction for members of Infantry Battalion attached for duty.

Class 1 at Belchers at 6.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

Class 2 at Belchers at 6.30 p.m. on Wednesdays and Fridays.

Class 3 at Lyeemun at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays.

MUSKETRY.

No. 4 Section, as notified by the Coy. Sergt.-Major, will fire at King's Park Range on Sunday, 17th instant, at 9 a.m. sharp.

No. 3 Section, as detailed by Sergt. Everest, will fire at Taikoo Range on Sunday, 17th instant, at 9 a.m.

Detail of duties at Lyeemun from 17th to 28th instant is posted at Headquarters.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan.

"A" Company.

MONDAY, 18th instant:—
4 30 p.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 13, 14, and 19, at King's Park Range for N.C.Os. and men who have not fired these practices. *Note.*—Only those who have completed Parts 1 and 2 may fire the above.

TUESDAY, 19th instant:—
5.15 p.m. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Platoons on Cricket Ground. Platoon Drill. Dress, drill order.

THURSDAY, 21st instant:—
4 30 p.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 15, 16, 17 and 18, at King's Park Range for N.C.Os. and men who have not fired these practices. *Note:* (as above.)

"B" Company.

MONDAY 18th instant:—
4.30 p.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 13, 14 and 19, at King's Park Range for N.C.Os. and men who have not fired these practices. *Note.* Only those who have completed Parts 1 and 2 may fire the above.
5.15 p.m. No. 8 Platoon at Kowloon Docks. Platoon Drill. Dress: drill order.

THURSDAY, 21st instant:—
4.30 p.m. Annual Musketry Course. Part 3, Practices 15, 16, 17 and 18, at King's Park Range for N.C.Os. and men who have not fired these practices. *Note:* (as above.)

FRIDAY, 22nd instant:—
5.15 p.m. Nos. 5, 6 and 7 Platoons on Cricket Ground. Platoon Drill. Dress: drill order.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.

Dress for all parades. Clean fatigue with puttees.

MONDAY, 18th instant:—
5.10 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Dock, Nos. 1 and 2 Guns only. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Queen's Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 20th instant:—
5.10 p.m. Drill at Headquarters. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Guns only.

THURSDAY, 21st instant:—
5.10 p.m. Drill at Headquarters. The following men only need attend:—Ptes. Field, Irvine, Labram, Logan, McKerns, Pinguet and Stapleton.

FRIDAY, 22nd instant:—
5.15 p.m. N.C.Os. at Headquarters.

MOUNTED SECTION.

MONDAY, 18th instant:—
5.15 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order.

THURSDAY, 21st instant:—
5.15 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, Drill order without rifles.

SIGNALLING SECTION.

MONDAY, 18th and WEDNESDAY, 20th instant:—
5.15 p.m. "A" and "B" Classes at Headquarters.

TUESDAY, 19th and FRIDAY, 22nd instant:—
5.15 p.m. Musketry Instruction. All signallers who have not passed the tests of Elementary Training parade, under C. S. M. Blair, at Headquarters. (Drill order).

STRETCHER BEARER SECTION.

TUESDAY, 19th instant.
5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters.

RECRUITS.

MONDAY, 18th instant:—
5.15 p.m. All units, except "D" Company, on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergts. Edmonds and Meade. Dress, drill order.

FRIDAY, 22nd instant:—
5.15 p.m. All units, except "D" Company, on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergts. Edmonds and Meade. Dress, drill order.

"B" COMPANY.

MONDAY, 18th instant:—
5.15 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections, on Murray Parade Ground. Musketry Instruction. Dress, drill order with pouches. Sergt. Oxberry and Corpl. Grimes will attend.

FRIDAY, 22nd instant.—
5.15 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections, on Murray Parade Ground. Musketry Instruction. Dress, drill order with pouches. Sergt. Oxberry and Corp Grimes will attend.

Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. J. E. W. Beard.

STRENGTH.

Cadet Weill joined on the 4.2.18 and was posted to No. 1 Section.

Cadet Coburn joined on the 11.2.18 and was posted to No. 4 Section.

Cadet Gorden joined on the 11.2.18 and was posted to No. 4 Section.

Cadet Razavet joined on the 11.2.18 and was posted to No. 1 Section.

Cadet Soulton joined on the 11.2.18 and was posted to No. 2 Section.

Cadet Henderson-Smith joined on the 11.2.18 and was posted to No. 1 Section.

The Commanding Officer records with great regret the death of Bugler R. L. Kynoch on the 13th instant.

PARADES.

MONDAY, 18th instant:—
5.15 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections at Kennedy Road Range.
5.30 p.m. Band practice at Headquarters.

WEDNESDAY, 20th instant.—
5.15 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections at Gun Club Hill.
5.30 p.m. Band practice at Headquarters.
6.30 p.m. Gymnasium at St Andrew's Church Hall.

G. E. STEWART,
Captain,
Adjutant, H.K. Defence Corps.

MINING IN SOUTH CHINA.

From the "Board of Trade Journal" for December 13 are taken the following notes on the mining industry in Kuangtung and Kuangsi, by Mr. R. S. Pratt, H.M. Vice-Consul at Canton:—

The extraordinary demand for metals caused by the war has attracted attention to the mineral resources of China, the neglect of which has nowhere been more pronounced than in the two Provinces of Kuangtung and Kuangsi. A certain impetus has, however, now been given to mining there which has caused foreign money to flow into the Provinces.

Foreigners necessarily have had little to do directly with the actual exploitation of the deposits. Chinese syndicates of mushroom growth and instability have been formed by the dozen to snatch a hasty profit out of the high prices offering, but they all entered the field in a speculative spirit and the ignorance of the promoters, both of the technicalities of the subject and of the world's markets, in most cases led to their speedy downfall. The few who chanced on a rich and paying vein found themselves confronted with the inevitable official monopoly created *ad hoc*.

Under such circumstances it is not surprising that of real mining, in the proper sense of the word, there has been none. The surface of the deposits, whatever they are, is merely scratched, and the workings, which consist of gopher holes driven into the hillsides, are abandoned as soon as the lack of ventilation or the presence of water makes them unsafe. The real body of the ore is never reached at all. The coal, for instance, that finds a local market is of most inferior quality, but experts are satisfied of the existence of vast beds of excellent steam coal, which only require efficient methods and supervision to yield handsome profits.

DON'T RISK PNEUMONIA.

GET rid of every cold as quickly as possible. It is the forerunner of all pulmonary trouble, and pneumonia may develop in a few hours. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is a simple thing to do, but the effect is marvelous. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

TELEGRAMS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH.

(Continued from Page 1.)

aims and ideals for which we were fighting. There was every indication that the whole nation accepted that statement as fair and just and moderate. Until there was some better proof than had been provided in the speeches to which he had referred that the Central Powers are prepared to consider our war aims it would be our regrettable duty to go on and make the preparations which are necessary in order to establish international right in the world. (Cheers.)

THE SITUATION AT THE FRONT.

Regarding the Inter-Allied War Council he could not give the information which Mr. Asquith had asked for. It was useless to give partial information. He admitted that he stated in November that the Council did not intend to have executive functions, but since then Russia had gone out of the war and a very considerable number of German Divisions had been brought to the West Front from the East. The situation had become very much more menacing and the Allies met at Versailles in order to consider the best methods of meeting that menace in 1918. Till the present year the Allies had an overwhelming superiority of troops on the Western Front, but gradually and even rapidly that superiority had diminished, especially in the last few weeks. Despite an undertaking not to move troops from East to West, Germany had removed troops as rapidly as railway arrangements allowed. That contravention of the armistice had to be borne in mind when we are discussing terms of peace—(Cheers)—because it had a real bearing upon the guarantees. (Cheers.) Till this year there was no attack that the Germans could bring either against the British or against the French Armies which could not in the main be dealt with by the reserves of each individual army. The situation had been completely changed by the enormous German reinforcements from the East, and they had to consider that change in the situation. They had to deal with the situation where it was absolutely essential. The whole strength of the Allied armies of France, Britain, America and Italy should be made available for the point at which the attack came. We did not know where the blow would come. All we knew was that it was in preparation. There was a gigantic railway system behind the German lines which might swing an attack here or there, and it was essential that arrangements should be made whereby the Allies should treat their armies as one, to meet the danger and menace wherever it came. (Cheers.) If they had not dealt with that problem at Versailles they would have been guilty of grave dereliction of duty.

THE VERSAILLES CONFERENCE.

Mr. Lloyd George proceeded to contrast the old Conferences—where the Military met on the other side, and the Civilians here, and where documents were exchanged between the two—and the method of the Versailles Council. The former as conferences to discuss strategy were pure farce, but at Versailles there were five days' discussions at which the Commanders-in-Chief and the Chiefs of Staff and other military representatives, also the Premiers and other Ministers attended. The discussion was free and the result was the establishment of complete unity. (Loud Cheers.) There was no division of opinion upon any resolution. Regarding the critical action involved in an extension of the powers of the Versailles Council he must speak with caution, because it was a matter for military decision in a War Council. He maintained that it was impossible to define the enlarged functions of the Council without stating the war decisions arrived at. He enlarged upon the value to the enemy of the least information regarding these decisions, and if information had to be given he had rather the responsibility rested on other shoulders. (Loud Cheers.) Upon those decisions depended millions of gallant lives, the honour and safety of our land and the war aims on which the future of the world depended. It would be treason beyond description to give the information, and he declined to do so. (Loud Cheers.)

Mr. Asquith here rose to protest, amidst loud cheers, against what he termed the insinuation that he was asking for such information. Mr. Asquith said he had emphasised that he wanted to know in what respect the functions of the Council had been permanently enlarged.

The Premier, who was greeted with cries of "Withdraw," said if he had made any insinuation against Mr. Asquith he not only regretted it, but withdrew it. It was far from his intention to do so, but he wanted the House to realise that the information Mr. Asquith asked for could not be given without giving information as regards executive powers conferred upon the Versailles War Council. These powers could not be stated without saying what the Council had to do. (Loud Cheers.) The Council decided upon certain action the carrying of which it entrusted to nominees of the Governments sitting at Versailles. He could not state the executive functions of the Council unless he stated exactly what that decision was. All the Allied representatives at Versailles were against publishing any information. The Premier suggested that if the House was satisfied it could change the Government, but to try to discuss military decisions—

Mr. Asquith, interrupting: I did not ask for that. (Cheers.)

The Premier: Believe me this involves a military decision of the first magnitude by all the greatest leaders of the Allies.

Mr. Lambert: Did Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and General Sir William Robertson approve?

The Premier: They were present and all representatives present approved.

The Premier emphasised that such military decisions should not be discussed in the newspapers.

A Voice: Why don't you stop Northcliffe doing so?

The Premier: I would stop them all.

A member, interrupted, saying that newspaper information came from Downing Street.

The Premier: That is an absolute, unmitigated falsehood. I have been fighting hard against these statements in the newspapers.

Mr. Lloyd George concluded: If the House and country are not satisfied with the conduct of the war, if it is thought that a new Government could conduct it better, it is their business to change the Government; but as long as the House of Commons retained confidence in the Government they ought to allow it a full and free hand in the Entente, thereby preserving the vital unity of the nation and the Allies. Therefore he appealed to the House to support the Government especially in its determination that when decisions of this kind are reached they are to be carried out and not revealed to the enemy. (Loud Cheers.)

In the course of the debate Mr. Pringle asked if General Sir William Robertson had been dismissed or had resigned.

Mr. Bonar Law replied "No" to both questions.

JAPANESE SECURITIES IN DRESSING-CASE.

A large dressing-case was placed before Sir Samuel Evans in the Prize Court London recently and found when opened to contain £80,000 worth of bonds from Germany, but not even a hairbrush or a bottle of pomade. The case was found behind a wooden partition in one of the baggage holds of the Norwegian steamer *Kristianiafjord*, bound from Bergen to New York, and the Crown asked for an order of the Court to sell the bonds in this country. There was no address or label on the dressing-case, which was brand new, and nobody claimed it. Counsel said the securities included both bonds and coupons of Imperial Japanese Bonds issued by a German bank. His lordship asked how that was possible. Counsel said he was told there was an issue in Germany by arrangement between banks and the Japanese Government. The President declared that the securities were of enemy origin proceeding from Germany and ordered them to be sold, the proceeds to be paid into court to remain there until the conclusion of peace. The suit case should be preserved. It might be afterwardes useful for the purpose of identification.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

RAIDING ON THE BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We drove off raiders, to the north-east of Epehy.

The Manchester regiment successfully carried out a raid, to the west of La Bassee, and inflicted many casualties, at slight cost.

PATROL ENCOUNTERS AND AIR RAIDS.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

A message from Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states that our patrols captured prisoners at a few different points at the Front.

Yesterday our aeroplanes dropped over a ton of bombs on various targets behind the enemy lines, and to-day raided Germany, bombing the town of Offenburg. Details of this raid are not yet received.

RAIDING OPERATIONS ON FRENCH FRONT.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

A French communiqué speaks of reconnoitring raids on both sides, and mentions successful French raids on the outskirts of Bouconville, north of the Ailette; also at Woevre; and the failure of German attempts between Bezonvaux and Bois-des-Fosses; also in Champagne, Woevre and the Vosges.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

"REMARKABLE FORCES" DECIMATED.

AN ENEMY EFFORT FRUSTRATED.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

An Italian official message states:

Our artillery decimated remarkable forces advanced by the enemy on the southern slopes of Sassolosso and eastward of Val Frenzela, preventing the development of any important action.

THE RUSSIAN "PEACE."

A RUSSIAN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

A Russian official message states that the Peace negotiations have ended.

The German capitalists, supported by the silent co-operation of the British and French bourgeoise, submitted conditions unacceptable to the Russian Revolution, and the latter is unable to acquiesce in forcible annexations or to sign a peace bringing sadness and oppression to millions of workmen and peasants. "We refuse to fight against Austrian and German workmen and peasants, like ourselves, and demobilisation has been ordered except of some detachments needed for the defence of the frontier."

BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE UKRAINE PEACE.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Reuter's Agency is informed that the British Government does not consider itself bound to recognise the Peace concluded by the Austro-Germans and those who signed it on behalf of Ukraine.

THE CIVIL WAR IN FINLAND.

SWEDISH MEDIATION ADVOCATED.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 12.

Mr. Branting, addressing a great meeting of workmen, advocated Swedish mediation between the parties engaged in Civil War in Finland.

The meeting passed a resolution in favour of Swedish mediation calling on the Finnish Socialists not to oppose it.

THE ANGLO-DUTCH DISPUTE.

STATEMENT IN THE DUTCH CHAMBER.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 12.

In the Second Chamber the Foreign Minister stated that Great Britain in raising the embargo on commercial telegrams took into consideration the traffic not resuming before March 15th and the desire to maintain, and, if possible, strengthen the cordial relations. The Minister explained that Great Britain did not object to Holland's legal principle, but to its application, with which the impending Anglo-Dutch discussions would deal.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIAN PEACE.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Commenting on the Russian peace the *Daily Telegraph* says:—Germany's position is strange. She remains in occupation of Russian territory without international sanction and is unable to effectively reply to the question posed by the Russians: "What are you going to do?" while Sir Douglas Haig has confirmed the opinion that the freeing of the enemy's hands in the East does not threaten the Western Allies with defeat by mere weight of numbers.

The *Times* says: The importance of the failure of Bolshevik diplomacy is political, not military. They have given a wholesome lesson to idealists hankering after peace by negotiation.

The *Daily Mail* says: The Germans apparently imagine that the other Allies may be driven to accept such a deplorable condition. There could not be a more fantastic delusion.

The *Daily Express* says: The Bolsheviks have opened a wide door into a broken Empire rioting in anarchy and Germany can only enter in fear and trembling. President Wilson has brought the world back to realities by making it clear that the Allies must fight to the bitter end.

The *Daily Chronicle* says: If the war does not end in Hohenzollern acquisition of a great tyrant Empire in the East, it will not be the Petrograd revolutionaries but the organised democracies of Great Britain, France, Italy and the United States that will avert such a disaster.

AIR RAID REPRISALS.

GERMAN REPORT OF BRITISH ATTACKS.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 12.

A Berlin official message states:—

The enemy carried out 31 air attacks in Germany during January, 15 of which were on industrial districts and 14 on open towns, including Ludwigshaven and Freiburg, thrice each; Treves twice; and Friedrichshaven, Rastadt, Offenburg, Mannheim, Karlsruhe and Heidelburg. The number of attacks considerably exceeded that of December but the results were smaller, five being killed and nine wounded.

The enemy lost four aeroplanes.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

KING THANKS IMPERIAL ESCORT.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

After the opening of Parliament the members of the Imperial Escort, on the invitation of their Majesties, visited Buckingham Palace, where they were severally presented to their Majesties who shook hands with each, chatted to them and thanked them for their services.

THE DECISIONS AT VERSAILLES.

PUBLIC DEBATE URGED.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

There is great interest in the resumption of Parliament in view of important questions like the Irish settlement, meat rationing, combing out of engineers, and State liquor purchase, but especially the decisions of the Versailles Council.

The *Times* urges the Government to grant a public debate on the Versailles decisions in view of recent inspired public discussions of strategical plans and to deal with the leakage of military information unhesitatingly.

The *Daily News* says a vague and disquieting situation has been created by the Versailles Conference. Parliament will incur serious responsibility if it does not insist on light. The paper adds that there are rumours that opposition to the Higher Command will be revived and that General Sir William Robertson's position is involved.

The *Daily Mail* says Mr. Lloyd George to-day is prepared to meet most promptly any criticisms of the Versailles decisions.

GERMAN HOPES OF AN INDEMNITY.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 12.

The *Vorwaerts* reports a debate in the Bavarian Upper Chamber showing that Germany has not given up hope of an indemnity.

The Finance Minister admitted that Bavarian expenditure was growing appallingly and would soon be at the rate of fourteen milliards of marks annually. This, he said, would mean more war taxation and more general taxation. The Minister concluded that it was self-evident that Germany must have an indemnity from the enemy. He admitted however that this depended on military and political developments.

"It cannot be made, it shall not be made, it will not be made; but if it were made, there would be a war between France and England for the possession of Egypt." So said Lord Palmerston, in 1851, with regard to the then proposed Suez Canal. Nevertheless, November 17th last was the forty-eighth anniversary of the inauguration of the forbidden waterway. The first fleet of ships, consisting of 40 vessels, passed through next day, on November 17, 1869. The greatest draught was only 16ft. How many of those who participated in the inauguration survive? The ex-Empress Eugenie is one.

A FORTY YEARS' TEST.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Cough Remedy has been curing coughs and colds for the past forty years and has gained in popularity every year. What better recommendation is required? For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

SPORTING.

VICTORIA REGATTA.

The course and handicaps for the yachting events to-morrow are as follow:—

HANDICAP CLASS.

Dione	Scratch
Rolla	5 secs. per mile
Jessica	10 ,, ,,
Diana	45 ,, ,,
Colleen	45 ,, ,,
Aileen	60 ,, ,,

Preparatory gun, 2.15 p.m.
Starting gun, 2.20 p.m.

ONE DESIGN CLASS.

Daphne	Scratch
Bonita	,,
Ailsa	,,
Halcyon	,,

Preparatory gun, 2.25 p.m.
Starting gun, 2.30 p.m.

HEYWARD HAYS AND GAEL CLASS.

Lady Ursula	Scratch
Dawn	,,
Eysbeth	,,
Dorothy	5 secs. per mile
Toinnette	5 ,, ,,
Gael	5 ,, ,,
Asthore	5 ,, ,,

Preparatory gun, 2.35 p.m.
Starting gun, 2.40 p.m.

The course for all events will be: North Fairway Buoy (S), Trocas Rock (S). Distance: 6½ miles. Starting and Finishing Line between the yachts "Niobe" and "Vera," which will be moored respectively at the Inner and Outer Naval Buoy, opposite the V.R.C.

Starters will be Messrs. D. K. Blair and A. H. Milroy. Time Keepers, Messrs. A. W. van Andel and A. Denison. Judges, Messrs. F. Smyth and G. G. Wood.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

K.C.C. v. C.R.C.

For this match which will be played at Kowloon to-morrow, starting at 2 p.m. the K.C.C. team will be:—J. P. Robinson, J. Stalker, P. H. Cobb, R. Pestonji, R. Macaskill, L. E. S. Hodge, F. E. Joseland, H. Overy, W. T. Elson, C. J. Stapleton and W. Kay.

C.C.C. v. MOSLEM CLUB.

This fixture will be played to-morrow on the C.C.C. ground at 2 p.m.

C.C.C. team:—L. A. Rose, D. K. Kharas, J. H. N. Mody, G. Manley, L. Vinecnot, S. Jex, W. Pitt, T. F. Ford, F. S. Thompson and F. Schnepel.

IS THE CROWN ABOVE THE LAW?

NOVEL DEFENCE OF SOLDIER IN SPEED LIMIT CASE.

That the Crown is above the Law was the argument put forward by a counsel at the Guildhall, London, recently, in meeting a charge against an A.S.C. driver.

The man was summoned for driving a motor lorry in a manner dangerous to the public, and his counsel pleaded that the Court had no jurisdiction. Accused was on Army service, and the Crown was not bound by any statute.

Alderman Bowater: I hope you are not going to contend that because a man is on Government service he can drive along in a dangerous way of his sweet will!

Counsel said the principle he was arguing for had been extended to the Crown servants. If, for instance, the King were driving in his motor, and his chauffeur exceeded the speed limit, he could not be charged at the Court.

The Chief Clerk: Suppose he drives in a very careless manner, and kills someone, do you mean to say a Civil Court has no jurisdiction?

Counsel: The consequences are not really material. Officers engaged on a joy ride would be amenable, but this defendant was driving from one barracks to another with 36 soldiers on duty.

The hearing was adjourned.

INDIAN PRISONERS.

REPORTS FROM GERMANY AND ASIA MINOR.

The *Times of India* London correspondent, in a recent letter says: Practically all Indian military prisoners in Germany were transferred in the summer to Rumania and apparently put on harvest work. The Germans say that they were sent to Rumania for climatic reasons and because that country was much more suitable. They are probably much better off than they were at Lossen. Only about 30 Indian military prisoners remain in Germany. To these the Indian Soldiers' Fund is sending regular supplies of food and in addition is despatching to them parcels of comforts provided mostly by old Anglo-Indians, who take an interest in the men. Most of the Indian prisoners in Asiatic Turkey are working on the construction of the railway, east of Aleppo. The Netherlands Minister at Constantinople is doing his utmost to see that the Railway company provide them with proper food and pay, and he has undertaken to supplement this, if necessary, with money from the British Relief Fund at Constantinople. Much help is also rendered by a committee of neutral gentlemen at Aleppo, who are doing all they can for the benefit of the prisoners, both English and Indian, in Asia Minor.

TICKLING IN THE THROAT.

EVEN the slightest tickling or hoarseness in the throat may be the forerunner of a dangerous illness. Stop it at once with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

HARPER'S BALSAMIC
COUGH LINCTUS.

The mild and soothing influence which this preparation has, classes it among the most valuable of its kind, in cases of Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis Shortness of Breathing, or Difficulty of Expectoration; and while it removes the accumulation of phelgm, from its Tonic and Astringent virtues it prevents its formation and allays irritation of the membranes of the throat and chest, rendering those delicate parts less susceptible of future irritation and disease.

PRICES: $1.00 and $1.50 PER BOTTLE.

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TUB SCULLS, INTER-CLUB PAIRS & FOURS
POLICE RACE, NAVAL GIGS & WHALERS
NATHAN CHALLENGE CUP, CHAIRMAN'S
CHALLENGE CUP, DINGHY RACE, SAMPAN
RACE, & CHINESE CUP.

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HANDICAP CLASS, ONE DESIGN CLASS
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Prices Moderate.

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ANNOUNCEMENT
OF
TACK LOONG.

THE OLDEST & LARGEST CHINAWARE CONCERN
IN CANTON.

OUR Patrons are desired to note that Mr. LI HON CHY, also known as NG SHEUNG, who has heretofore represented this House for the Foreign Department, is no longer in our employ and has no authority to act on our behalf in any capacity whatsoever. Our new partner, Mr. FUNG YIU HING, also known as PO HING, will represent this House hereafter.

The general management and staff, except the above change, remain the same as before, and all commands or enquiries will receive the same care and prompt attention as in the past.

Canton, February 1, 1918.

[25]

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North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.
(TRANS PACIFIC).

"MEXICO MARU"	Monday,	4th March at 3 p.m.
"AFRICA MARU"	Thursday,	14th March at 3 p.m.

FORMOSAN LINE:—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

§ "KALJO MARU"	Monday,	18th Feb. at 10 a.m.
§ "JOSHIN MARU"	Tuesday,	19th Feb. at 9 a.m.
§ "AMAKUSA MARU"	Sunday,	24th Feb. at 10 a.m.

§ Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
* Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE:—Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE:—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE:—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE:—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY AT THE OFFICE.

K. YAMASAKI *Manager.*
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via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, JAPAN and HONOLULU
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"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.
Next departures from HONGKONG:

	Steamers	Tons	Sailings
To SAN FRANCISCO	Ophir	8,000	20th February.
	Prinses Juliana	14,000	6th March.
	Wilis	8,000	20th March.
To JAVA and SINGAPORE	Guentoer	10,000	23rd February.
	Rindjani	8,000	9th March.
	Kawi	8,000	16th March.

These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.—

For further particulars apply to:

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Steamer about beginning of April.

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Sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer from Hongkong	on or about	Connecting at Calcutta with	On or about
A steamer	Shortly	—	

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SHIPPING

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL.
SHANGHAI	SUNNING	Feb. 19, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SHANTUNG	Feb. 21, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SUIYANG	Feb. 26, at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL.
SHANGHAI	*WINGSANG*	SATURDAY, Feb. 16, Daylight.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	*TAISANG*	SUNDAY, Feb. 17, Daylight.
HAIPHONG	*LOKSANG*	SUNDAY, Feb. 17, at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	*MAUSANG*	THURSDAY, Feb. 21, at Noon.
MANILA	*LOONGSANG*	FRIDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily disorganized owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bs/Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

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BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

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Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

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SIBERIA MARU	18,000	22nd March.
TENYO MARU	22,000	9th April.
† NIPPON MARU	11,000	18th April.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	27th April

† Omit call at Shanghai.

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DESTINATION.	STEAMERS. Displacement	SAILING DATE.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE Via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA	§ FUSHIMI MARU, Capt. Irizawa, Tons 21,000	WEDNESDAY, 13th Mar. at 10 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	§ TANGO MARU, Capt. Akamatsu, Tons 13,500	SATURDAY, 16th Feb. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	§ IYO MARU, Capt. Takano, Tons 12,500	WEDNESDAY, 20th Feb. at 11 a.m.
	§ KITANO MARU, Capt. Cope, Tons 16,000	THURSDAY, 7th March, at 11 a.m.
KOBE	TAISHO MARU, Capt. Ogawa, Tons 8,000	SATURDAY, 16th Feb.
	YETOROFU MARU, Capt. Kitamura, Tons 8,000	SATURDAY, 23rd Feb.
LONDON Via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN AND MADEIRA	FOR DATES OF DEPARTURE APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE.	
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, Via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE.		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA AND COLOMBO		

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For dates of departure and further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
B. MORI, *Manager.*

Telephones Nos. 292 & 293.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

STEAM FOR
STRAITS, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer carrying His Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this port as usual taking Passengers and Cargo for the above ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy France, and London (under arrangement will be conveyed in this steamer proceeding via Bombay and there transhipped to the oncarrying steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates etc. apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent

Hongkong, Nov. 23, 1917. 2318

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

S.S. "CACIQUE"
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS, AND SHANGHAI.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from abovementioned ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bill of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on FRIDAY, February 15th, 1918 at 10 A.M.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining after February 16th, 1918, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.
J. ORAM SHEPPARD,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, Feb. 13, 1918. 128

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO Via HONOLULU, AND JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship
"PERSIA MARU,"

The above-named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on FRIDAY, February 15th, at 5 P.M. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godowns.

Storage charges will be assessed on all Cargo remaining undelivered on TUESDAY, 19th February, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godowns.

All chafed and damaged Cargo will be landed into the Company's Godowns, where they will be examined on February 23rd, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 1st March, 1918.

T. DAIGO,
Manager.

Hongkong, Feb. 13, 1918. 127

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship
"KAMO MARU,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY'S GODOWNS at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 19th February, 1918, will be subject to rent.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co's representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, Feb. 13, 1918. [illegible]

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Steamer from Colombo.	Due Marseilles 1917.	Due London 1917.

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S. S.	Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS (Non-Transhipment).

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS.	Leave H'KONG about	Leave S'PORE. about	Due at M'SEILLES. if calling about	Due LONDON about

THE INTERMEDIATE SERVICE IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES,

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings etc., apply to.

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S. S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10th, 1918.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

PROPOSED SAILING.

FROM HONGKONG:	Connecting with	FROM COLOMBO

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to

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MANAGING AGENTS.

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(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO
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FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners option. Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE LTD
General Agent.

Or to [illegible] & Co. Canton

ITALY'S REVERSE.

FRENCH OPINION OF THE CAUSE.

BLIND CONFIDENCE.

An article entitled "Cause and Effects of Italian Disasters" appeared recently in Premier Clemenceau's paper, "L'Homme Libre." It is signed "XXX." The writer says:—

"Without touching the question of treason—always an easy, but often short-sighted, explanation of disaster—let us consider the military aspect of the Italian situation. To begin with, the principal error of the Italian high command—alone sufficient to bring about the catastrophe—was the faulty disposition of its armies. The Second Army, after crossing the Isonzo, was drawn up facing northward on the high mountains of Mzli, Monte Nero, and Vrich, without having reached the crests, which were still in the possession of the enemy. The Third Army, on the other hand, had conquered the crests and held Cucco, Monte Santo, and Vodice. It faced eastward and had advanced across the Bainsizza Plateau towards Laibach. But between these two armies the Austrians still held a whole sector which formed from Tolmino to Santa Lucia a kind of outpost separating the Italian forces."

"Military critics had already drawn attention to the danger of this situation and pointed out that the strategic arrangements of both Italian armies might be thrown into confusion by the enemy if the latter, holding the intermediate high ground, should decide to attack on both sides with sufficient forces. That is precisely what happened when the Germans were able to transfer part of their troops from Russia to the Italian Alps.

ERRORS DUE TO BLIND OPTIMISM.

"The second error:—Behind these armies, drawn up in so perilous a position, there were at least reserves ready in case of a surprise. In May, 1916, in the course of the Austrian offensive in the Trentino, General Cadorna had profited by a moment of respite to constitute the Fifth Army a reserve. It was the intervention of this force at the critical moment that forced the enemy to retreat. For reasons that we are unable to understand, this Fifth Army was dissolved one fine day. Not that man-power was wanting: it was and still is plentiful in Italy. The reserves of man-power were numerous enough to furnish other armies as well. But the Italian Generalissimo has always seemed unwilling to keep them near the front. So when need came, they could not intervene, and thus the rout of the Second Army, followed by the beating up and precipitate retreat of the Third, carried everything away.

"This error is connected with several others, all of which are to be explained by blind confidence in the solidity of the conquests made. Otherwise, what excuse is there for the mistake of massing all the main supply depots at so short a distance from the front, between the Isonzo and the Tagliamento? To take the case of wheat alone: More than 300,000 tons thus fell into the hands of the famished enemy.

LACK OF INTRENCHMENTS.

"How, too, are we to excuse the complete lack of intrenchments, in view of a possible retreat, and the fact that not a single road of retreat was prepared, or a single bridge—beyond five old ones—thrown across the Tagliamento? The congestion produced almost from the outset by the enormous mass of men and material on the river banks, all trying to cross at the same moment, cost the Italian Army almost as dearly as the sudden loss of all its supply sources which had to be left to the enemy.

"Those who have visited the Isonzo front must have been surprised that, despite all errors, positions as strong as those of the Second Army before Plezzo and Tolmino gave way so easily. The fact is that even the best fortified positions are worth just what the men holding them are worth, and the men's value is in exact proportion to that of their leaders.

GENERALS RETIRED BY WHOLESALE.

"Now, the state of mind of the Italian leaders was obvious to all who penetrated into their inner circles. Of all the armies in the war the Italians alone could boast that they had always kept the same commander since the beginning of the struggle. But this appearance of permanence at the top vanished as soon as one came to the ranks of his subordinates. As far as they were concerned, incoherence, change, and uncertainty were the invariable rule for each commander of a unit. In Italy retired Generals were to be counted by the hundreds. Down there they called them 'silurati' (the torpedoed ones), to indicate the suddenness with which they used to be smitten. Too often the reasons for their disgrace did not seem extremely serious, but the phraseology of their dismissal was always as cutting as a knife blade: 'You will immediately hand over the command to so-and-so, your successor,' and the successor was already on the spot to take it.

"This method may be excellent if it is not overdone and is applied wisely. That was not always the case, for a regrettable kind of oligarchy had gradually grown up around the Generalissimo. First-class leaders were often its victims. It would be difficult to find in Italy, outside this narrow Cortes, any one who would criticise Generals like Bagni, Guerrini, Lucrari and Mambretti—and how many others—all mercilessly 'torpedoed,' but still popular in the army. General Capello, who was the first to enter Gorizia, had his command taken away a few days after his victory, and was reduced to a mere division commander and sent back to the rear as a subordinate to a colleague who had until then been subordinate to him. Capello came back into favour last summer and led his troops to victory on the Bainsizza Plateau. But his success again proved fatal. Hardly had he given orders to his army, the second, to consolidate the positions won when he was once more thrust aside in company with others. His successor, General Montuori, had barely taken over the command for a few days when the German attack broke upon him. Others as brave and capable as he have realised in this war the truth of Napoleon's saying:—'You can't win if you haven't got your men in hand.' But there had not been time to make this contact between the men of the Second Army and their new leaders, and so, under the terrible shock of October 20th, that Second Army broke."

DON'T COUGH.

IT is absurd to allow a cough to hang on and sap your vitality when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will cure you. You don't know where a persistent cough will land you. You can't afford to allow your throat and lungs to become diseased when it is such a simple thing to step into a chemist's shop and get a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers

"For the Blood is the Life."

YOUR BLOOD WANTS PURIFYING.

IF YOU are troubled with Eczema, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores or Eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the skin.

IF YOU have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles.

IF YOU are suffering the aches and pains of Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings, Blood Poison, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

The True Value of CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE is certified by a most remarkable collection of unsolicited testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after doctors and hospitals have given them up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success—patients who not only have been cured of the particular Skin or Blood Complaint from which they were suffering, but also have found great improvement in their general health. (See pamphlet round bottle.)

Over 50 years success. Pleasant to take and warranted free from anything injurious. Of all Chemists and Storekeepers. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

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CURES ALL SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

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ORDER IT BEFORE GOING HOME AND THUS KEEP IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE COLONY.

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PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. Mail Line.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 Tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

The Sunshine Belt.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at Noon.

S.S. "ECUADOR"	WEDNESDAY, Feb.	27th, 1918.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	WEDNESDAY, Mar.	27th, 1918.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	WEDNESDAY, Apr.	24th, 1918.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable Staterooms (All single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ld.

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COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings,
Chater Road

TELEPHONE 141.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL		$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS—		
Sterling £1,500,000@2/-=$15,000,000		
Silver 18,500,000		$33,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS		$15,000,000

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HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 3 months	2½ per cent.	per annum.
" 6 "	3½ "	"
" 12 "	4 "	"

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, July 12, 1917.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 14, 1916. 517

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed	1,125,000
Paid-up	562,500
Reserve Fund	600,000

BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.

No. 7 Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, Oct. 8, 1917.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.

Hongkong, May [illegible], 1917.

BANKS

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	f. 75,000,000—	(£6,250,000)
PAID-UP CAPITAL	f. 60,000,000—	(£5,000,000)
RESERVE FUND	f. 11,595,461—	(£ [illegible])

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Branches at
The Hague Rotterdam
HEAD AGENCY—BATAVIA.
Branches at

SANDJERMASIN,
BANDOENG,
CHERIBON,
DJEMBER,
DJOKJAKARTA,
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MAKASSAR,
MEDAN,
PADANG,
PALEMBANG,
PEKALONGAN,
PENANG,
PONTIANAK,
RANGOON,
SAMARANG,
SHANGHAI,
SINGAPORE,
SOURABAYA,
SOERAKARTA (Solo)
LANGSA,
TEBING TINGGI (Deli)
TEGAL,
TELOK BETONG,
TJILATJAP,
WELTEVREDEN.

Correspondents at Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c., &c.

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The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and Correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

J. F. VAN REES,
Manager.

Hongkong, Sept. 29, 1917.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	Yen 48,000,000.00
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 36,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND	" 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO,
Manager.

Hongkong, Jan. 10, 1918.

NOTICE.

HIGH-CLASS PRINTING
AND
BOOK-BINDING
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Prospectuses, Trade Circulars, Programmes, Menus, etc. etc. Artistically Arranged and Carefully Printed.

[illegible]

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.).

SUMMER UNIFORM.

Members requiring fresh issue or alteration made in present issue of uniform are ordered to attend at Headquarters Club for inspection at 5.30 p.m. as follows:—

Monday, 18th February.—No. 1 Company and Mounted Police.

Tuesday, 19th February.—No. 2 Company, Band and Orchestra.

Wednesday, 20th February.—No. 3 Co., Ambulance and Buglers and Drummers.

Men on duty on the date set aside for their units will attend on one of the two other dates.

Uniform to be condemned or altered is to be produced. Dressing rooms will be set aside for convenience of changing.

Equipment Officers or deputy must attend on all three nights.

CRIME REPORTS.

The attention of all ranks is directed to the fact that Reports of Crime, etc., are kept posted at Headquarters Club.

COMBINED PARADE.

All ranks are provisionally warned that they may be required to attend a parade on the Polo Ground at 3 p.m. on Saturday, 23rd February. Further orders will be issued.

By Order,

T. F. Hough,
A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.

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Every kind of Footwear

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CHERRY & CO.,
PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

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of all kinds, especially for shipbuilding and engineering works. Largest and best assorted stock in the Colony.

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OBTAINABLE at the "China Mail" Office, 5 Wyndham Street, Hongkong:—

	Cts.
HISTORY OF UNION CHURCH (1891-1903)	.10
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NOTES ON WILD LIFE IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA (by Rev. G. A. Bunbury, M. A.)	
Part I—Mammals and Birds	.50
Part II—Reptiles, Amphibia and Fishes	.50
THE MISSIONS ETRANGERES (History of the Eastern Churches)	1.00
CHINESE SCHOOL BOOK ("Sam-Tsz King," translate by E. J. Eitel)	.20
MR ROBERT HART'S LAND TAX MEMORANDUM a criticism	.25
WASHING BOOKS (for men)	.30

BEWARE OF COLDS.

CHILDREN are much more likely to contract the contagious diseases when they have colds. Whooping cough, diphtheria, scarlet fever and consumption are diseases that are often contracted when the child has a cold. That is why all medical authorities say "Beware of colds." For the quick cure of colds you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It can always be depended upon and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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Letter Making,
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all in one.
More work with less effort.

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POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces) and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Erithrea, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	Week-Days	Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	5.00 P.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow	7.30 A.M. & 3 P.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Autau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton, Samsui and Wuchow	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5 P.M. Letters 6 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sanmei	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

For	Week-Days		Sundays & Holidays
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shek Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kumchuk	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.

Except Saturdays.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, February 15, 1918.

On London—	
Bank, Wire	2/11⅜
,, On demand	2/11⅜
,, 30 days' sight	2/11¼
,, 4 months' sight	3/-
Credits, 4 months' sight	3/-⅛
Documentary, 4 months' sight	3/-⅛
On Paris—	
On demand	403½
Credits, 4 months' sight	418
On New York—	
On demand	70⅝
Credits, 60 days' sight	—
On Bombay—	
Wire	—
On demand	nom.
On Calcutta—	
Wire	—
On demand	nom.
On Singapore—	
On demand	127
On Manila—	
On demand	141
On Shanghai—	
On demand	nom.
30 days' sight (private paper)	—
On Yokohama—	
On demand	138½
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)	42.20
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate)	$6.65
Silver (per oz.)	42⅞d.
Bar Silver in Hongkong	24% p. nom.
Chinese Copper Cash	½% pm.
Chinese Copper Cents	½% pm.
Rate of Native Interest	6% p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin	7½% dis.
Hongkong Sub. Coin	par.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous day at 2 p.m.	On date at 6 a.m.	On date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.01	30.11	30.09
Temperature	66	58	63
Humidity	65	59	55
Direction of Wind	E	NNE	E
Force	2	4	3
Weather	b	c	b
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open air Temperature on the 14th 67
Lowest open air Temperature on the 14th 57

T. F. Claxton, Director.
Hongkong Observatory, Feb. 15, 1918.

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Butcher Meat.

		Cts.
Beef Sirloin,—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	24
,, Prime Cut	,,	24
,, Corned,—Ham Ngau Yuk	,,	23
,, Roast,—Shiu	,,	24
,, Breast,—Ngau Nam	,,	20
,, Soup,—Tong Yuk	,,	21
,, Steak,—Ngau Yuk Pa	,,	24
,, Steak Sirloin,—Ngau Lau	,,	30
,, Sausages,—Ngau Cheung No. 1	,,	26
Bullock's Brains,—Ngau No	per set	10
,, Tongue, fresh,—Ngau Li	each	50
,, Tongue, corned,—Ham Ngau Li	each	60 cents.
,, Head,—Ngau Tau	each	100
,, Heart,—Ngau Sam	lb.	13
,, Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	,,	20
,, Feet,—Ngau Keuk	each	10
,, Kidneys,—Ngau Yiu	,,	10
,, Tail,—Ngau Mei	,,	20
,, Liver,—Ngau Kon	lb.	13
,, Tripe (undressed), Ngau To	lb.	6
Calves' Head and Feet,—Ngau-tsai-tau-keuk	set	$1.00
Mutton Chop,—Yeung Pai Kwat	lb.	26
,, Leg,—Yeung Pei	,,	28
,, Shoulder,—Yeung Shau	,,	24
,, Saddle,—Yeung On Yuk	,,	16
Pig's Chitlings,—Chu Chong	per set	25
,, Brains,—Chu No	per set	22
,, Feet,—Chu Keuk	lb.	15
,, Fry,—Chu Chap	,,	15
,, Head,—Chu Tau	,,	20
,, Heart,—Chu Sam	each	10
,, Kidneys,—Chu Yiu	each	10
,, Liver,—Chu Kon	lb.	30
Pork Chop,—Chu Pai Kwat	,,	25
,, Leg,—Chu Pei	,,	28
,, Loin,—Chu Hau Tun	,,	28
,, Fat or Lard,—Chu Yau	,,	21
Sheep's Head and Feet,—Yeung Tau Keuk	set	60
,, Heart,—Yeung Sam	each	8
,, Kidneys,—Yeung Yiu	each	12
,, Liver,—Yeung Kon	lb.	26
Sucking Pigs, to order,—Chu Tsai	,,	25
Suet, Beef,—Shang Ngau Yau	,,	20
,, Mutton,—Shang Yeung Yau	,,	26
Veal,—Ngau Tsai Yuk	,,	20
,, Sausages,—Ngau Tsai Cheung No. 1	lb.	20
Lard,—Chu Yau	lb.	—

Fish.

		Cts.
Barbel,—Ka Yu	lb.	16
Bream,—Pin Yu	,,	21
Canton Fresh Water Fish,—Hoi Sin Yu	,,	18
Carp,—Li Yu	,,	16
Catfish,—Chik Yu	,,	12
Codfish,—Mun Yu	,,	20
Crabs,—Hai	,,	23
Cuttle Fish,—Muk Yu	,,	16
Dab,—Sha Mang Yu	,,	23
Dace,—Wong Mei Lap	,,	10
Dog Fish,—Tit To Sha	,,	10
Eels, Conger,—Hoi Man	,,	16
,, Fresh water,—Tam Shui Yu	,,	20
,, Yellow,—Wong Sin	,,	26
Frogs,—Tin Kai	,,	32
Garoupa,—Shek Pan	,,	40
Gudgeon,—Pak Kap Yu	,,	18
Herrings,—Tso Pak	,,	22
Halibut,—Cheung Kwan Kap	,,	18
Labrus,—Wong Fa Yu	,,	22
Loach,—Wu Yu	,,	22
Lobsters,—Lung Ha	,,	33
Mackerel,—Chi Yu	,,	29
Monk Fish,—Mong Yu	,,	32
Mullet,—Tsai Yu	,,	18
Oysters,—Shang Ho	,,	26
Parrot Fish,—Kai Kung Yu	,,	14
Perch,—Tau Lo	,,	20
Pike,—Fa Pau Fong	,,	16
Plaice,—Pan Yu	,,	28
Pomfret, Black,—Hak Chong	,,	26
Pomfret, White,—Pak Chong	,,	38
Prawns,—Ming Ha	,,	36
Ray,—Pai Pa Sha	,,	10
Rock Fish,—Shek Kau Kung	,,	13
Roach,—Chun Yu	,,	22
Salmon,—Ma Yu	,,	36
Shark,—Sha Yu	,,	8
Skate,—Po Yu	,,	10
Shrimps,—Ha	,,	26
Snapper,—Lap Yu	,,	32
Soles,—Tat Sha Yu	,,	28
Tench,—Wan Yu	,,	23
Turbot,—Tso Hau Yu	,,	18
Turtles, small, fresh water,—heuk Yu	,,	40

Poultry.

		Cts.
Chicken,—Kai Tsai	lb.	30
Capons, Small,—[illegible] Kai	,,	28
Capons, Large,—Sin Kai	,,	28
Duck,—Ap	,,	23
Doves,—Pau Kau		—
Eggs, Hen,—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz.	18
Eggs, Hen,—Kai Tan (fresh)	per doz.	25
Fowls, Canton,—Kai	lb.	28
Fowls, Hainan,—Hoi Nam Kai	,,	28
Geese,—Ngo	,,	24
Pigeons, Canton,—Pak Kap	,,	30
,, Hoihow,—Hoi Hau Pak Kap	each	33
Turkeys, Cock,—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	60
Turkeys, Hen,—Fo Kai Na	,,	52
Snipe,—Sha Tsui	each	23
Pheasant,—Shan Kai	,,	—
Quail,—Om Chun	,,	—
Partridges,—Che Ku	,,	—

FRUITS

		Cts.
Almonds,—Hang Yan	lb.	35
Apples, (California),—Kam Shan Ping Ko	,,	24
Bananas, (bride's), Macao,—San Heung Chiu	,,	4
Carambola,—Yeung To	,,	12
Cocoanuts,—Ye Tsz	each	10
Lemons, China,—Ling Mung	lb.	7
Lemons, America,—Kam Shan Ling Mung	2 each	
Lichees, Dried, (small stone),—Lai Chi Kon	lb.	25
Oranges, (Canton), (Sweet)—Shan-sheng Tim Chang	,,	—
Oranges, (Canton),	,,	—
Pears, (Canton), cooking,—Sha Li	,,	18
Peanuts,—Fa Shang	,,	10
Persimmons, Large,—Hung Tsz	,,	12
Plantain,—Tai Chiu	,,	03
Pumelo, Siam,—Tsim Lo Yau	each	12
Walnuts,—Hop To	lb.	14
Grapes,—Po Tai Tsz	,,	25

Vegetables, &c.

		Cts.
Artichokes,—Ah Chi Cheuk	each	—
Beans, Sprout,—Nga Tsoi	lb.	4
,, Long,—Tau Kok	,,	8
Beet Root,—Hung Tsoi Tau	,,	8
Bitter Squash,—Fu Kwa	,,	—
Brinjals, Green,—Ching Yau Kwa	,,	6
,, Red,—Hung Ke	,,	5
Cabbage Chinese, (common),—Kai Tsoi	,,	6
,, Shanghai,—Yo Tsoi	,,	12
Cane Shoots, bunch,—Kau Shun	,,	—
Cauliflower (Large),—Ye Tsoi Fa	each	—
,, (Medium),	,,	—
,, (Small),	,,	—
Carrots,—Kam Shun	lb.	6
Celery, Chinese,—Tong Kan Tsoi	,,	10
Chillies, Dried,—Kon Lat Chiu	,,	25
,, Red,—Hung Fa Chiu	,,	10
,, Green,—Ching Lat Chiu	,,	8
Curry Stuff, English,—Ka Li Chu Liu	lb.	10
Cucumbers,—Ching Kwa	each	2
Garlic,—Sun Tau	lb.	8
Ginger, young,—Sun Tsz Keung	,,	7
Ginger, old,—Lo Keung	,,	10
Horseradish, Shanghai,—Lik Kan	,,	45
Indian Corn,—Shuk Mai	each	06
Lettuce,—Yeung Shang Tsoi	each	1
Water Chestnuts,—Ma Tai	lb.	6
,, Mandarin,—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	,,	10
Mushrooms, Fresh,—Shang Tso Ku	lb.	
Okroes	lb.	10
Onions, Bombay,—Yeung Chung Tau	lb.	8
Onions, Green,—Shang Chung	lb.	4
Onions, Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Chung Tau	,,	6
Parsley,—Kun Tsoi	,,	60
Potato, Sweet,—Fan Shu	,,	3
,, Japanese,—Yat Pun Shu Tsai	lb.	3
,, American,—Fa Kai Shu Tsai	lb.	8
Pumpkin,—Tung Kwa	lb.	3
Radish,—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	,,	6
Rhubarb (Fresh),—Tai Wong	,,	—
Shallots,—Kong Chong Tau	,,	8
Spinach,—Yin Tsoi	,,	4
Tomatoes,—Fan Ke	,,	7
Taros,—Wu Tau	,,	6
Turnips, Punti, (Long),—Lo Pak	,,	4
Vetable Marrow,—Tsit Kwa	,,	4
Water Cress,—Sai Yeung Tsoi	,,	15
,, Lily root,—Lin Ngau	,,	6
Yams,—Tai Shu	,,	6

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1908-9.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 3 inches below mean sea-level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

February 16th to 22nd, 1918.

Day of Week	Day of Month	High Water Hongkong Mean Time	High Water Height	Low Water Hongkong Mean Time	Low Water Height
		h. m.	feet.	h. m.	feet.
Sat.	16	m 7 40	[illegible]	m 0 21	2.3
		0 52 a	2.5	7 9 a	2.8
Sun.	17	m 1 55	7.0	m 7 4	2.9
		1 42 a	6.0	5 40 a	1.4
Mon.	18	m [illegible]	[illegible]	m 7 44	2.4
		[illegible]	[illegible]	10 28 a	2.4
				[illegible]	2.5
Tues.	19	m [illegible]	4.0		
		3 58 a	6.3	m 0 [illegible]	2.0
Wed.	20	m 7 25	4.0	m [illegible]	4.0
		3 16 a	[illegible]	m 1 13	1.7
Thur.	21	m [illegible]	[illegible]	m 11 14	4.1
		6 13 a	[illegible]	1 54	1.4
Fri.	22	m [illegible]	[illegible]	0 23 a	[illegible]
		7 12 a	6.1		

Temperature.

Hongkong, February 15, 1918.

Barometer	9 A.M.	30.05
Do.	1 P.M.	30.03
Do.	4 P.M.	30.04
Thermometer	9 A.M.	62
Do.	1 P.M.	64
Do.	4 P.M.	64
Do.	(Wet bulb) 9 A.M.	55
Do.	(Wet bulb) 1 P.M.	58
Do.	(Wet bulb) 4 P.M.	58
Do.	Maximum	64
Do.	Minimum (over night)	60

BEFORE and AFTER
Using Cuticura

The first thing to do in restoring dry, thin and falling hair is to get rid of the cause, viz.: dandruff, itching and irritation of the scalp. Rub Cuticura Ointment into the scalp skin, especially spots of dandruff and itching. Follow at once with hot Cuticura Soap shampoo if a man, next morning if a woman. Rinse with tepid water. Make Cuticura your every-day toilet preparations.

Sample Each Free by Post. Address post-card: "F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London." Sold everywhere.

WEATHER REPORT.

February 15d. 12h. 22m.—No returns from Japan, Wladivostock, Shanghai and Indo-China. With few exceptions, pressure has increased slightly to moderately at all stations reporting. The anticyclone has probably regained intensity, and fresh monsoon will prevail along the China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.03 inch, against an average of 2.20 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 16th February:—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: N.E. winds, fresh; fine.

2.—Formosa Channel: N. winds, strong.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FEBRUARY 15, 1918.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather.
Wl'ostock	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Memuro	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishi'jima	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Island	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	6 a.	30.35	30	88	NNE	6	b
Hankow	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gutzlaff	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sharp Pk	,,	30.17	48	91	N	2	c
Amoy	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swatow	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihoku	5 a.	30.18	54	89	S	1	o
Taichu	,,	30.08	54	—	N	4	r
Tainan	,,	30.05	54	—	N	4	r
Koshun	,,	30.01	64	—	N	4	o
Pescadores	,,	30.10	55	—	NNE	8	r
Canton	6 a.	30.19	52	88	N	3	c
Hongkong	,,	30.11	58	59	NNE	4	c
Gap Rock	,,	30.10	—	—	N	4	c
Macao	,,	30.08	55	76	NNE	4	o
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow		—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	7 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tourane	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. St. James	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aparri	6 a.	29.86	70	88	—	0	r
Dagupan	,,	29.82	73	98	—	0	o
Manila	,,	29.84	70	98	—	0	b
Legaspi	,,	29.84	75	89	NE	1	o
Tacloban	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iloilo	,,	29.80	75	94	N	4	o
Surigao	,,	29.78	73	96	E	1	o
Guam	4.20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labuan	6 a.	29.80	76	95	SW	2	o

T. F. Claxton, Director.
Hongkong Observatory, Feb. 15, 1918.

1. Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. Direction of Wind, to two points.

5. Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squal, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew, wet.

7. Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

BRIDGE SCORERS

In Blocks of 50 SHEETS.
30 cents each.
Four for One Dollar.

Obtainable at
The China Mail, Ltd.,
5, Wyndham Street.

SHARE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 15th, 1918.

Stock and paid up Value.	Quotations 11.30 A.M.	Last Dividend and date.	Approx. Return based on last year's div.
BANKS.			
Hongkong & S'hai $125	$630	Final of £2-3/- & bonus of £1 at Ex. 3/- a/c 1917	6 p.c.
MARINE INSURANCES.			
Cantons $50	$310 b.	$7 final making $25 a/c 1915 and Interim of $15 a/c 1916	7½ p.c.
North Chinas £5	T. 115 b.	Final dividend of 15% making 30% for 1916	6½ p.c.
Unions $100	$770 b.	Final of $20 and bonus of $10 a/c 1915 and Interim of $30 a/c 1916	7½ p.c.
Yangtszes $60	$205 ex. [illegible]	Final of $15 making $21 for 1915 and special of $3 on account 1916	11 p.c.
FIRE INSURANCES.			
China Fire $20	$123 b.	$7 and bonus $3 for 1915	7 p.c.
Hongkong Fire $50	$310 b.	$27 for 1915	8¾ p.c.
SHIPPING.			
Douglas Steamships $50	$77	Final of $5 a/c 1916-1917	19½ p.c.
Steamboats $15	$15½ b.	30 cents for 1917	6½ p.c.
Indo-Chinas—(Preferred) £5	$33½ b.	Int. of 3/- a/c 1917	6 p.c.
(Deferred) £5	$155 b. & s.	Int. of 6/- a/c 1917	19 p.c.
"Shell" Transports £1	112/-	5/- final making 7/- a/c 1916 free of income tax Coupon 28	5½ p.c.
"Star Ferry" $10	$28½	$1.80 div. and 30 cents to bonus for year ending 30-4-17	7½ p.c.
REFINERIES.			
China Sugars $100	$83½ b. 85 s.	$12 for 1916	14½ p.c.
Malabon Sugars P. 30	$34 s.	P. 5 for 1916	15½ p.c.
MINING.			
Kailans £1	38/- b.	Int. div. of 1/- free of income tax, making 10% a/c 1916-1917 coupon No. 9	7 p.c.
Langkats ...rdrs. 10	T. 14 b.	Tls. 1 for 1916	8¼ p.c.
Raubs £1	$2.60 b.		—
Tronoh Mines £1	30/- b.	1/- interim making 4/- a/c 1916	15 p.c.
Ural Caspians £1	20/- s.	9% for 1915	—
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.			
Kowloon Wharves $50	$95½ b. & s.	$6 div. and $4 bonus making $10 a/c 1917	10 p.c.
H.K. & Whampoa Docks $	$130½ b.	Interim of $2½ a/c 1917	9½ p.c.
Shanghai Docks $10	T. 80½	Tls. 9 for year ending 30-4-17	12 p.c.
HOTELS LANDS AND BUILDINGS			
Hongkong Hotels $5	$90 b.	$3 a/c half year ended 30-6-17	6½ p.c.
Central Estates $10	$90 b.	$7 a/c 1917	7½ p.c.
Hongkong Lands $100	$86½	Final of $3½ making $7 a/c 1917	7½ p.c.
Humphreys Estates $10	$5.60 b.	50 cents for 1916	8½ p.c.
Kowloon Lands $30	$27½	$2½ for 1917	6½ p.c.
West Points $50	$78	Final of $3 making $6 a/c 1917	7½ p.c.
Shanghai Lands T. 50	T. 72	5% a/c half year 30-6-17	7½ p.c.
COTTON MILLS			
Ewos T. 50	T. 160	Tls. 20 for year ending 31-10-17	5½ p.c.
Shanghai Cottons T. 50	T. 125½	Tls. 6 div. a/c year ended 30-6-17	5 p.c.
Kung Yik T. 10	T. 14.10	Tls. 2 for 1917	12 p.c.
Yangtszepoos T. 5	T. 8.10	$1.20 a/c 1917	—
Orientals	T. 40½		—
MISCELLANEOUS.			
China-Borneos $12	$9½	60 cts. for 1916	9½ p.c.
Light & Powers $5	$4	6 p.c. for year ending 28-2-09	—
China-Providents $10	$7½ b.	70 cents for 1916	9½ p.c.
Dairy Farms $6	$30 s.	$2 for year ending 31-7-17	13 p.c.
Green Islands $7½	$8 s.	80 cents for 1916	11 p.c.
Hongkong Electrics $10	$48 b.	$2½ a/c 1916/17 Bonus 75 cents	6½ p.c.
Hongkong Ices $25	$190 b.	$2 interim a/c 1917	7½ p.c.
Hongkong Ropes $10	$30	$1 interim a/c 1917	10 p.c.
Hongkong Tramways	$8½ s.	Final of 14% a/c 1917	9½ p.c.
H.K. Steel Foundry	$10	$1 a/c year 31-5-17	10 p.c.
Peak Tramways $10	$8.50 s.	7% for 1916/1917	7½ p.c.
do. (new) $1	90 cents s.		
Steam Laundry $	$4	35 cents for year 31-5-17	11½ p.c.
Union Waterboats $	$11½ x. d.	$12½% a/c 1917	10 p.c.
Watsons $11	$4½ b.	10 cents for 1916	10 p.c.
William Powell $7	$6½	50 cents for 1913/1914	—

s.—sellers, ss.—sales. b.—buyers.

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NOXON & TAYLOR,
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